

SOY CHEE CO., LTD., LOSES TLS. 250,000 BY A DEFALCATION

Sensational Report Stirs Annual Meeting of Cotton Spinning Concern

BOOKS FALSIFIED Questions By Shareholders Put Off To Extraordinary Session

At a stormy general meeting of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., held at No. 1, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, yesterday afternoon it became public that the company had been the victim of grave irregularities during several years past and faced an adverse report as a result.

The amount named by one of the stockholders was "a defalcation of Tls. 250,000."

Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, who was auditor of the company during previous years, resigned, and the management appointed Mr. E. A. Mackay in his stead. Mr. W. Nilsson, secretary of the company, who left Shanghai last September, was named in the auditor's report as being responsible.

In reference to the juggling of books and accounts the auditor's report says:

"Profit and Loss Account.—Certain irregularities connected with the working of the Mill have contributed to the adverse result shown. It was discovered in September last, upon the departure from Shanghai of Mr. W. Nilsson, the Secretary of the Company, that the progress reports submitted to the General Managers had been systematically falsified by him, and subsequent investigation up to completion of the audit exposed falsification of the stocks at December 31, 1914, to the amount shown in the Profit and Loss Account. This process of falsifying the stocks goes back at least to December 1913, and it follows that the allocations of the apparent profit for the years 1913 and 1914 were wrongly made. In the Balance Sheet submitted the allocation of profits indicated in the Directors' Report for the year 1914 has not been acted upon, and the commission upon net profits payable to the General Managers has been refunded.

"Lack of Control"

"Working Account.—There is evidence of lack of control upon expenditure by Mr. Nilsson to an extent that can only be explained by connivance upon his part. The annual loss due to this default must have been considerable. General mill stores and material have been supplied through the compradore at costs much in excess of that of supplies subsequently bought; and native wages previously calculated in 'cash' and converted by him at excessively favorable rates have now been put on a contract basis, with saving to the Company.

"The stocks of waste do not appear to have been realised to the best advantage, certain favored customers having been supplied at prices much below market rates.

"These abuses it is fair to remark were detected by Mr. Moller soon after taking over the duties of Secretary and promptly amended by him."

There were dark looks among the shareholders as Mr. H. E. Arnold, chairman, began the business of the meeting. Mr. J. C. Dyer was the other director present. Mr. Arnold read the following report:

"The Report and Accounts for the year ending on December 31, 1915, having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

Chairman's Explanation

"Your Directors much regret that, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, the report which has been submitted to you is of such a discouraging nature. The reasons for this are fully set out in the special report drawn up by Mr. E. A. Mackay, which has been circulated with the accounts, and it had been my intention for your general information to state what had actually occurred and

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Sheng Kung-pao Dead



Sheng Kung-pao

Distinguished Official And Financier; Said to Be Wealthiest Chinese Here

A distinguished Chinese resident of Shanghai and well-known financier, Sheng Hsuan-huei, better known as Sheng Kung-pao (Hsing-sun) died yesterday at his private residence No. 110 Bubbling Well Road of tuberculosis.

Mr. Sheng was a native of Changchow, Kiangsu, and was born on October 5, 1845. His family has been prominent in the political, social, and financial affairs of the province for several generations and his father attained the rank of Provincial Treasurer.

After successively passing the literary examinations for the first degree, Sheng became a private secretary of the famous Li Hung-chang, and remained in the position until he became chief secretary. On account of his work in that capacity, he was appointed Tao-tai of Chefoo in July, 1889, and Tao-tai of Tientsin in 1892. During these years he was instrumental in founding the Chinese Telegraph Administration, becoming at first a director and later director-general. He quitted both these positions in 1903 when he went into mourning for his father.

In 1899 he was given the Metropolitan Fourth Rank and became Director-General of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Southern Railway. In his capacity as Director-General of Railways he negotiated the contracts for the building of the Peking-Hankow, Canton-Hankow, Shenghai-Nanking, and Chengchow-Taiyuen Railways and must be considered the pioneer of railway builders in China.

After the creation of the Board of Posts and Communications in Peking, this office of director-general of railways was abolished. In 1902, he was appointed Senior Commissioner for Treaty Revision, and negotiated the new commercial treaties with Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Portugal. He was the founder of the Imperial Bank of China, and was its Director-General for many years. He was the leading spirit in founding the Tientsin University in 1895, and the Nanyang College in 1897. He had been instrumental in sending many students from these two colleges abroad for further studies, and many pupils who owed their education to his foresight are now in the government service.

In conjunction with Chang Chih-tung, he started the Hanyang Iron Works and in connection with them, the Ping Hsiao Mines. These two companies some years ago were consolidated with the Ta-Yeh Iron Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000. He was the leading shareholder of the China Merchants Navigation Company and Hwa Hsing Cotton Mill, Shanghai, and of the latter, he was its director-general for many years.

Many Imperial honors were conferred on him, as well as numerous decorations. He was the Junior Guardian of the child Emperor, Hsuan-tung, of the late Ching Dynasty. He had been President of the Board of Works and Vice-President of the Board of Communications. His garden in Soochow known as Liu-Yuan is considered the best in China.

He gave up his official career in 1911, when the Revolution broke out in Wuchang. His property in Soochow and Changchow and in other parts of China was for a while confiscated by the Republican government, but later was returned to him. He was considered to be the richest Chinese in Shanghai. He owned property all over the city and was said to have an income of \$300,000 monthly.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Port Darwin (Northern Territory), April 26.—A prospector reports the discovery of big copper fields in the Victoria River district.

BOMB IS THROWN AT C. M. OFFICES; 4 PEOPLE INJURED

Mark of Protest Against Ships Being Used To Transport Troops

DAMAGE IS SLIGHT

Miscreant Escapes; Outrage Follows Close On Representation to Company

As a protest by republicans against the use of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company vessels for conveying government troops, a bomb was thrown at the offices of the concern at No. 9 The Bund last night. The bomb was not exploded against the offices proper but at the lodge of the watchman beside the carriage entrance. It was thrown at about 8.15 p.m.

The watchman and his wife were entertaining two friends when the explosion came. All of them were slightly injured as the bomb partially wrecked the little building. The four were taken to the Shantung Road Hospital where their injuries were pronounced of little consequence.

All but the woman were able to leave after their injuries had been dressed. She was detained all night. The person who threw the bomb escaped.

It is recognized that the explosion is a result of the use of the company's ship for transporting northern troops to the south. The Hainyu of this line was sunk Saturday and 900 soldiers lost when a cruiser conveying her ran into her in a thick fog.

The Irene and the Hsinming, two other steamers of the China Merchants, were also in the squadron which took troops from Tientsin to Foochow. It is said that the other two steamers have escaped damage. The three vessels were commandeered by the government.

Recently a delegation of Republicans visited company officials and prevented the sailing of a steamer that was to transfer troops to the south.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS INSISTENT ON RAISE

Expect Government Will Intervene Before Extreme Course Is Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—The result of the ballot of Lancashire cotton spinners will probably be known next week. It is believed that the vote will be practically unanimous in favor of taking all the necessary steps to secure the advance in wages, but, before any extreme course is taken, the Government Production Committee will probably intervene.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza . . Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 2
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per R.M. s.s. Montegale May 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiran M. Apr. 29
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur . . May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos . . May 10

Mails to Arrive:

The French mail of March 19 left Hongkong on Tuesday, April 25, and is due to arrive here today at 7 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Porthos.
The American mail is due to arrive here tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru.
The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

First Photo of Drowning Victims From the Maloja



This remarkable picture, showing passengers of the sinking Peninsular and Oriental liner Maloja, as they vainly struggled against death by drowning, is the first to reach this

country. The Maloja struck a mine off Dover, England. At least 150 lives are known to have been lost. A moment after this picture had been taken the camera dropped into the

water. It was rescued with difficulty. Note in the photograph the three persons throwing up their hands as they sank; also the rescue ships and small boats in the background.

Troops Re-occupying Dublin; Ireland Put Under Martial Law

Country Generally Is Tranquil; Rising Is Proclaimed As German Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that troops from Belfast and England have arrived in Dublin. Liberty Hall and St. Stephen's Green have already been occupied by the soldiers. Martial law has been proclaimed in Dublin and in the county, the action having been taken in order to suppress the movement and to arrest all concerned in it.

Outside Dublin, the country is tranquil. Steps are being taken to acquaint neutral countries of the real significance of this, the most recent German campaign.

Mr. Asquith read a telegram stating that the situation in Dublin was satisfactory and that it was not the case that the rebels had machine-guns.

The Gazette contains a Proclamation which practically establishes martial law throughout Ireland.

In the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne announced that the German vessel which attempted to land arms in the west of Ireland was disguised as a Dutch trader. The Germans blew her up after she had been captured.

Sir Roger Casement and two other persons landed on the Irish coast, from a submarine, in a collapsible boat.

COAST OFFICERS OFFER EXTENSION TO OWNERS

If Guild Recognised by May First, Another Fortnight For Further Negotiations

Members of the China Coast Officers' Guild held their final war meeting yesterday afternoon. It was decided to stand firmly by the demand for recognition of the guild by May 1, with the understanding that a general walk-out of skippers and officers would be the alternative.

In case recognition is granted, the men are willing to defer action on their application for increased pay and other demands until May 15. The officers realize that the chances of a peaceful settlement are small. At yesterday's meeting it was arranged to secure a house in Seward Road to accommodate 70 or 80 officers who expect to strike and be in port indefinitely. Steps are being taken to furnish the house and provision it for the siege.

The ultimatum sent to Jardine, Matheson and Butterfield and Swire gave them until 5 o'clock next Monday to recognize the officers' organization.

Yangtsze Insurance Assoc. Win Enemy Trading Appeal; Costs Given Against Crown

Chief Judge Criticises Regulations As Being Loosely Drawn; Are Subsidiary to Laws of England

The conviction of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., for enemy trading was quashed yesterday by a decision handed down by the British Court of Appeal. The conviction of the lower court was reversed on points of law. Costs were awarded against the crown.

The facts as found by the Magistrate are:—

(1) The defendants through their Hankow Agents issued a policy of insurance, including war risk, in January, 1915;
(2) the bills of lading for the goods insured were in the name of the firm of Carlowitz and Co.
(3) that the firm has its head office in Shanghai and is registered at the German Consulate;
(4) the goods were the property of that firm and were shipped in British bottoms.
(5) the consignee of the goods was one Townsend Rushmore in New York, who is a partner in Carlowitz and Co.

He then held that the firm of Carlowitz and Co. was a German firm and as such came within the meaning of the word "enemy" in the Treasonable Insurance Regulations; and that the goods were liable to capture at sea. He therefore convicted as above stated.

Criticises Regulations

The Regulation under which the charge was made is as follows:—Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China who insures, re-insures or otherwise undertakes to pay or make good any loss or damage suffered or to be suffered by the enemy at sea commits an offence, etc.

These Regulations are not by any means an admirable piece of legislation. They are highly penal and they are loosely drawn. I say highly penal not because they impose heavy penalties but because they place restrictions wide in scope upon that most important branch of commerce, insurance. They have been pressed for all they are worth in argument before us and we are asked to construe them as strictly against the appellants as the words will bear.

There are more points than one where they might be attacked, but I will refer only to the first paragraph of the preamble, which by misquoting the Treason Act of 25 Ed. III purports to say that that treason which is not. There may be insurances which

When the human voice does not carry far enough, we get a megaphone. When the human voice does not reach people enough, common practice is to insert a WANT AD IN THE CHINA PRESS.

THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are the megaphones which carry your want to all Shanghai and the outports, etc.

The work of THE CHINA PRESS WANT AD is made easy by the fact that in Shanghai almost everyone "listens" for the messages of THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS. They are interested as well as you.

200,000 MINIMUM GERMAN LOSS IN FIGHT AT VERDUN

Have Made 100 Barren Attacks, Losing One-Third At Each Attempt

FIERCE SLAUGHTER

Six Hours' Battle Gives Them Half-an-Hour's Success

KILLING CROSSFIRE

Few Breaking Through Are Either Slain or Taken Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 26.—The German attacks at Mort Homme which were repulsed yesterday lasted for six hours. They were first carried out by one regiment, then by massive formations, which were terribly tried by our artillery and machine-guns and the last one was carried out with the use of blazing liquids. It was successful for half-an-hour, but was finally crushed under the French cross-fire.

Similar scenes were witnessed at the Chapelle salient, some of the enemy troops penetrating into the French trenches and being slaughtered and the few survivors taken prisoners.

The New York Evening Sun reckons that the Germans have made about one hundred attacks in the region of Verdun, with a minimum effective strength of one brigade. As it is impossible to repulse the Germans without inflicting losses amounting to at least one-third of the effective strength, the Evening Sun infers that their losses now total about 200,000 sustained in barren attacks.

The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Aisne, after an artillery preparation, we captured a small wood south of Buttes Wood. Our heavy batteries, in the Argennes, destroyed a German post and wrecked fifty yards of trench at Four-de-Palais.

The Germans exploded a mine at Hill 205. Our artillery prevented the enemy occupying the crater, of which we are organising the southern lip. There was an intense bombardment of Hill 304 and the districts of Ennes and Cumleres, west of the Meuse.

The day was comparatively quiet east of the Meuse. There was a very violent bombardment on the sector of Moulainville, in Woëvre, but no infantry action during the day.

In Lorraine, the Germans, south-east of Badonvillers, after an intense bombardment, strongly attacked the salient at Chapelle, at noon. They were completely repulsed. Some enemy fractions gained a footing in a part of the salient, but they were driven out in the afternoon, being partly annihilated.

Four enemy aeroplanes, including a Fokker, were brought down in aerial fights. A French air-ship bombed Confans station.

French Capture Wood

There was increasing minor activity along the whole of the western front. The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported that, in taking the small wood in the region of Buttes, we made some prisoners and repulsed some counter-attacks.

There was an intense bombardment against our position in Avocourt Wood and our front lines on Hill 304, while there was a moderate cannonade east of the Meuse and a heavy gun duel in Woëvre. We defeated a German coup-de-main in Lorraine, with losses to the enemy and dispersed some German attempts in the Vosges.

Prisoners admit that the Germans suffered very heavy losses at Chapelle.

The communiqué relates the extraordinary exploit of a French gun-aeroplane. At three this morning, off Zeebrugge, a Zeppelin fired on an aeroplane at a height of 4,000 feet.

The aeroplane immediately attacked the Zeppelin, firing 19 incendiary shells. The Zeppelin appears to have been struck.

Another gun-aeroplane attacked and hit a German destroyer off

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Extend. A French machine killed a pilot, near Lunville and captured the pilot.

Germans Repel Weak Rush on Mort Homme

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram (via London).—Headquarters, April 24.—Western theater.—On the entire front, the artillery has shown greater activity than during the past few days. Successful German patrol operations took place at several points. South of St. Eloi, British detachments were repulsed.

In the Meuse sector, minor French hand-grenade attacks were made yesterday against the German forest positions north-east of Avocourt; they were repulsed. Weak enemy advances, attempted during the night, east of the Mort Homme height, failed.

A strong attack delivered in the neighborhood of the Thiaumont farm broke down completely in front of the German lines.

Headquarters, April 25.—There has been very lively artillery and aeronautic activity on both sides.

West of the Meuse, at night, hand-grenade engagements occurred north-east of Avocourt. The enemy, advancing in several waves, attacked the German trenches east of the height of Mort Homme; the attack failed before the German infantry fire.

German aviators extensively bombed numerous hostile lodging and halting places. An enemy aeroplane was brought down, near Tahure, by defence fire and another was destroyed by defence fire east of the Meuse, tumbling over and falling down.

Soy Chee Co., Ltd., Loses Tls. 250,000

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to give you any further particulars which you might require.

"Your Directors, however, yesterday received a communication from the requisite number of Shareholders asking for an Extraordinary General Meeting to be called immediately for the purpose of passing a special resolution appointing an inspector to investigate the affairs of the Company with special reference to the irregularities mentioned in the auditor's report, and requesting that the passing of the actual accounts at this meeting might be adjourned until such time as the inspector's report can be submitted to the Shareholders."

"A very full investigation has already been made by Mr. Mackay, who has spent about a month going into matters before the accounts were issued, so that little is to be gained in the opinion of your Directors in once more going over the work which he has performed. Since I have, however, been informed by the Shareholders who have submitted the application that, notwithstanding any explanations which I had intended giving you today with reference to the investigation which has taken place, they have no intention of withdrawing their application for an Extraordinary General Meeting, and desire the passing of the accounts to be postponed, it would be as well to adjourn this meeting until after the Extraordinary General Meeting, which has been called for Friday, May 5, 1916, at 4.15 p.m., has taken place, when a full statement will be submitted, and it will then be for you to decide whether you consider a further investigation desirable."

"I therefore beg to submit the following resolution: That this meeting stands adjourned until termination of the Extraordinary General Meeting on May 5, 1916."

The Storm Breaks

On the proposal and seconding of this resolution the storm broke. Mr. Hummel rose to object to the adjournment of the meeting. He wanted to go into the irregularities shown by the accounts at once. The chairman said that there would be a special meeting for the appointment of an investigator to go into the entire books of the company. All these matters would be gone into at the adjourned meeting. It was proper that the meeting should be adjourned until after the accounts had been carefully and properly gone into.

Mr. Noel then rose ominously. He said that he had not arrived in time to hear the chairman's report but that he had some matters he wanted to bring before the meeting. He began reading from a paper.

"I want to ask," said he, "on what authority Mr. H. E. Arnold acts as general manager of the company. Last year he signed the report as managing director. If there has been a change I want to know by what authority and whether—"

"All this," said the chairman, "can be gone into at the adjourned meeting."

"It is important," said Mr. Noel raising his voice, "that they be answered now."

"You are out of order," said the chairman.

"You gave me permission to read

part of this. Is the rest out of order?"

"It is," answered Mr. Arnold emphatically.

He then explained that there was a motion before the meeting that provided for an adjournment until after the extraordinary general meeting to be held May 5.

Mr. Hummel said that there was a defalcation of Tls. 250,000 which he thought the shareholders would like to go into. He didn't want to have his remarks quashed by the chair.

"You can make all the remarks you like," said the chairman, "at the extraordinary general meeting. I have made a motion of adjournment that has not been voted on. At the adjourned meeting a very full statement will be made covering all points in the accounts."

"I should think," said Mr. Hummel, "that in view of the condition of the balance sheet, our remarks would be welcomed."

The chairman said that such remarks would be welcome at the adjourned meeting. Mr. Hummel was seeking some relief from the rulings of the chair.

"How can I proceed?" he asked, "I propose a resolution that I be allowed to speak?"

"You are out of order," repeated the chairman, "there is a resolution for adjournment now before the meeting."

"Who has the authority to say that he is out of order?" demanded Mr. Burk with some heat. "Does the chairman have the say or the shareholders at the meeting?"

An Effort for Peace

Mr. Dyer rose to aid the embattled chairman. He explained to Mr. Burk that in the interest of order, every meeting must have a chairman to conduct the proceedings and his rulings determined how the meeting should be carried on. There was a resolution proposed that had not been voted on and it must be settled before any other resolutions could be proposed. The communication from shareholders which called this meeting requested the passing of the actual accounts at this meeting might be adjourned until the investigator's report was available. The resolution before the meeting must be voted on.

Mr. Noel, Mr. Hummel and Mr. Burk subsided muttering, and the original resolution calling for the adjournment was finally voted on.

The motion was carried, six shareholders voting against it.

An extraordinary general meeting was called immediately afterward to take up a matter relating to the name of the concern. The chairman read the following report:

"Some months ago we were informed by Mr. Mackay's Counsel-General that in his opinion, it was advisable for the Company to change its name, in view of the fact that the Chinese characters for 'Soy Chee' represented the Hong name of an enemy firm. For this reason it has now been proposed to change the name of the Company from the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., to that of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, and your Directors are confident that you will adopt this proposal without any hesitation."

This resolution was carried and the meeting ended.

CHANCELLOR CONSULTS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

German Press Anxious for Policy Which Will Avoid Rupture of Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 26.—The Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, conferred at length with the American Ambassador and afterwards, accompanied by the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, journeyed to Grand Headquarters.

The German papers are discussing the possibility of avoiding a rupture with the United States. It is significant that the newspaper Tag, which flatly refused all of President Wilson's demands, without knowing them, now prints a warning by a high official against treating the possibility of a rupture with the United States lightly and heartily and urges that German policy should be guided by what would be the greatest disappointment to her enemies.

Washington, April 26.—In a frantic endeavor to influence Congress, German propagandists are showering the Senators with telegrams protesting against action which will mean war. 25,000 telegrams have already been received and they are still pouring in. All contain the same wording and emanate exclusively from German-American districts.

GERMANS' NAVAL RAID DOES LITTLE DAMAGE

Few Buildings Injured; Twenty-Five People Either Killed Or Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—The War Office announces that the bombardment of Lowestoft and Yarmouth, yesterday, opened at 4.10 a.m. and lasted for about half-an-hour. Despite the heavy guns used by the Germans, the damage was relatively slight.

A convalescent home, the swimming-bath, the pier and 40 dwellings in Lowestoft were extensively damaged and 200 dwellings slightly damaged. Besides the four persons already announced as killed, three were seriously wounded and nine slightly injured.

The damage at Yarmouth consisted of one large building burned and another slightly damaged.

The East Anglian Daily Times states that, approximately, altogether 25 persons were killed or wounded in the pursuit of the German raiders off Lowestoft.

The Admiralty states that the weather on Sunday was very inclement when our naval aeroplanes attacked Mariakerke. Our machines were heavily shelled, but returned safely.

One of our fighting machines attacked an enemy aeroplane and drove it down. When last seen, the hostile machine was close to the ground and out of control.

A large number of bombs were dropped in the attack on Mariakerke on Monday. Heavy fire was encountered, but there were no British casualties. The results were apparently very good.

In an aeroplane fight, five miles off Zebrugge, on Monday, an enemy pilot was killed. The machine dropped, the observer falling out 3,000 feet to the sea and sank.

Naval and land machines pursued the Zeppelins out to sea on Tuesday. Bombs and darts were dropped, but apparently without serious effect.

Aeroplanes and a sea-plane attacked the German ships off Lowestoft with heavy bombs. One sea-plane was heavily shelled by the hostile fleet and its pilot seriously wounded, but he brought the machine safely to land.

The missing pilot ascended during the Zeppelin raid earlier in the morning. He is reported to have attacked a Zeppelin off Lowestoft, at one o'clock and was not heard of since.

Kedah Sultan Donates \$20,000 for Aeroplane

Mr. Alma Baker, Organiser Of Straits Fund, Presents Third Machine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has forwarded to the War Office a draft for \$20,000 from the Sultan of Kedah for the purchase of an aeroplane, or for any other purpose useful to His Majesty's Government. Mr. Alma Baker, the organiser of the Straits Settlements and Malay States Aeroplane Fund has given a third aeroplane.

'Betty'

"Betty," presented by the Bandman company at the Lyceum last night, proves that a plot isn't necessarily fatal to a musical show. There is a story that wanders through the three acts and comes out happily at the final curtain.

Betty, played by Miss Marjorie Manners, is a kitchen maid. The show opens with the young Earl of Beverly sowing his wild oats with the aid of several bored youths and careless maidens. While a wine party is in progress the old gentleman comes in and hears his son boasting that he is the worst of a bad race. Naturally the old gentleman is a bit put out at this and he demands that his son marry at once on pain of being disinherited. Marriage is evidently his idea of the worst possible punishment. In revenge the son marries the kitchen maid Betty. Before he gets the rice out of his hair he leaves her but returns just in time for a reconciliation before the curtain falls.

Betty admits the origin of the theme in a Cinderella song as she comes on first. The first act is very ladylike, but later on the chorus girls divulge the fact that they have knees. Miss Manners sang the part well, her duets with Mr. Will Hallett receiving repeated encores. The work of Mr. Compton Coultis, Mr. Johnnie Osborne and Miss Betty Linley was at its best in the catchy song "Line up." Mr. Coultis handled his part as Lord Playne with delightful humor. Mr. Osborne, aided by a red wig and a chorus of millinery girls, put a particularly bright spot into the second act. The toe dancing of Miss Gracie Rosalyn was again generously applauded. The house was practically sold out.

"Potaash and Perlmutter" will be given Monday and Tuesday. "The Man Who Stayed at Home" comes later in the week.

Tsai Ao Insists That Yuan Must Resign; Proposals Of Chen Yi Styled Impossible

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 27.—Chen Yi, Chiang-chun of Szechuen, has forwarded to the Government a further lengthy despatch from General Tsai Ao, saying that Kwangsi and Kwangtung, in addition to Yunnan and Kweichow, consider his proposals impossible and reiterating the demand for the retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

A mandate appoints Kung Hsin-chun, who resigned his post as Vice-Minister of Finance, as co-Director of the Salt Inspectorate. The Chairman of the Tsanachengyuan, in another mandate, appoints Chang Hu as Kung Hsin-chun's successor. Chang Hu thus regains his former post.

Chang Hsun, who was recently appointed Chiangchun of Anhui, has been ordered to remain at Hsuehchow at present and also informed that there is no necessity for him to despatch troops to Anhui, owing to the return of General Ni Shih-chung as Civil Governor and Commander of the Anwuchun troops. Ten battalions of Chang Hsun's troops are being sent to Nanking, to re-inforce Feng Kuo-chang's troops.

It is understood that the Government has received a telegram from Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, reporting his safe arrival at Foochow. Altogether, about 700 officers and men of the 12th Division were drowned in the sinking of the s.s. Hsin-yu. It is reported that Captain Huang (? Wang), who was one of those punished in connection with the Chaoho affair and who was subsequently released in order to redeem his past demerits, perished with the Hsin-yu.

It is reported that Lu Chung-yu, the Minister to Tokio, who is returning to Peking, will be appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, while Li Shen-tao will succeed him.

Canton Settling Down

Hongkong, April 27.—There has been a partial resumption of business in Canton. The shops are reopening and the junks are again starting their traffic in the river districts, thus relieving the anxiety in the interior of a possible shortage in the rice supply.

The financial situation is still stringent and is accentuated by the absence of the manager of the Bank of China.

The Kwangsi patriots are urging

the equipment of an expedition to Hunan, to oppose the northern forces. The feasibility of the plan is doubted.

Cabinet Satisfies Feng

Peking, April 27.—Chang Hu, former Director-General of the Chinese Salt Administration, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Finance by mandate of the President. The new Ministers were received in audience by President Yuan Shih-k'ai, last Tuesday. Yuan told them that the whole burden of state affairs should rest upon the shoulders of the new Cabinet during this important time.

Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Kiangsu, in a telegram to Peking, has expressed his satisfaction about the new Cabinet, which he advises to send peace delegates to the south at an early date.

The new Cabinet is called the "Japanese Cabinet" by Japanese circles in Peking, on account of the fact that four of the Ministers were educated in Japan.

More Northerners at Nanking

Passengers from Nanking yesterday said that 4,000 new troops have arrived at Nanking from Hsuehchow and Anhui. They are now stationed at Hsuehchow, just outside the city.

Another report from Nanking says that the government has repeatedly ordered General Feng Kuo-chang to send his troops to attack Kiangyin, but General Feng so far has shown no inclination to do so.

Executive 40 at Tsinanfu

The Eastern News Agency (Japan) carries the following despatch: Tsinanfu, April 26.—Over 40 Chinese coolies of a suspicious character were arrested at a Chinese inn in the trade mart quarter of Tsinanfu. After being tried by the authorities, they were proved to have been sent by the revolutionaries and have been executed.

General Kin Yun-peng, the Chiangchun of Shantung, having received the news of the formation of the Cabinet under General Tuan Chi-jui, considers the compromise of the south and the north possible

and there is no need to declare independence. He has decided to maintain the status quo and is trying to pacify the Republicans, but the leading people desire to see genuine independence instead of leaving affairs as they stand under General Kin.

Jellicoe Justifies Blockade's Methods

U. S. Assured Process Is Made As Little Burdensome To Neutrals As Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

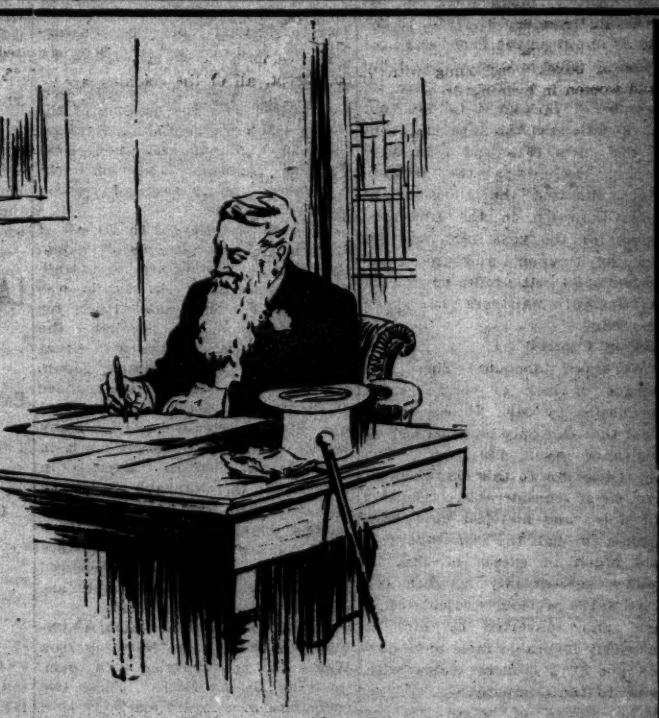
London, April 25.—An official memorandum issued by the British Government, regarding the blockade, quotes the opinion of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe that the bringing of ships into British ports for examination is necessitated by their increased size, German lawlessness and the misuse of American passports. It points out that ships are detained for as short a time as possible and assures the United States that Britain will continue her efforts to make the exercise of belligerent rights as little burdensome to neutrals as possible.

The Weather

Overcast weather, with north-easterly breezes and threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 70.0 and the minimum 54.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 64.4 and 53.0.

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(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want me to elaborate these points and add some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.

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BRITAIN'S FOES ROUGHLY HANDLED IN NEW YORK

American Rights Committee's Pro-Ally Meeting a Series Of Fights

POLICE FORCE KEPT BUSY

Disturbers Wave American Flags When Charged By Guardians of Law

The following lively account of the progress of a Pro-Ally meeting in New York is from the New York Sun of March 14:

It was not always easy to catch the drift of the speeches made at the American Rights Committee's mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last night because the police were so incessantly busy throwing indignant Germans and Irishmen out of the hall.

Twenty-four persons were plucked thus summarily from various sections of the audience—lifted from their seats by the coat collar and propelled more or less forcibly toward the exits. Now and then when the rage overcame discretion the thud-thud of fists landing upon ample faces punctuated the chorus of combat, the angry shouts of the dispossessed and the shrill plaints of frightened women.

Trouble had been anticipated because of a general notion that intensely pro-German or anti-British persons would never sit silent while the leaders of their American rights committee were developing their downright theory that the United States is in duty bound to sever relations with Germany and go to war on the side of the Entente Allies. There had been a hint even that a bomb was to be exploded within Carnegie Hall.

Inspector Daly Prepared

A certain amount of preparedness was taken therefore by Inspector John Daly. Fifty policemen in uniform were stationed in and around Carnegie Hall and twenty men in plain clothes were distributed among the audience. They were in action almost from the minute the meeting began. Cooper Union, that forum of unrestrained speech and speaker baiting, never saw a wilder meeting than was held last night in Carnegie Hall, home of classic music and high brow oratory.

The police and others observed at the outset that the top galleries were being mined for explosions. While the floor of the Auditorium and the horseshoe of boxes were filling with men and women in evening dress the galleries were packing with large, amply girthed persons who wore their hair pompadour or whose mustache ends pointed straight north or whose gutturals or brogue left no doubt whatever as to where their sympathies lay. The atmosphere of the whole place was tense. Nerves tightened like fiddle strings in the brief wait for the chairman of the meeting, George Haven Putnam, to appear. Sudden noises made nervous persons jump and glance about apprehensively.

Even before Mr. Putnam came upon the stage there was a rumble back among the crowd gathered upon that elevation. First there was a stir, then a gust of words, then a defiant shout. "To hell with England!" and the next instant four big special officers were running two young Germans out of the back door and into Fifty-sixth street. Things quieted momentarily. Mr. Putnam began his address undisturbed at first. He talked about the general frightfulness of Germany's method of war making, about Belgium, Serbia, the Lusitanias, Zeppelins, submarines and the mining of open seas. Then he said with a youthful ring in his voice:

"If I were a younger man I would

Jews Form Regiment



JACOB D. LIT

Philadelphia, March 18.—Following a speech in which he said that he would gladly shoulder a rifle in defence of his country, Jacob D. Lit was elected Colonel of the Maccabean Regiment, the first military organization formed in this country among Jews.

Plans were completed to recruit a full regiment of Jews in Philadelphia. A score of young men prominent in Jewish circles and members of the executive committee in charge of recruiting the organization attended. A. J. Drexel Biddle also attended and volunteered to aid in perfecting the organization.

Announcement was made that the regiment would not become a unit of the National Guard, but would hold itself in readiness to serve. A recruiting station has been opened in the office of the Jewish Morning Journal and 200 men have enlisted.

be on the staff of the British army today."

'British' Fires the Spark

The word "British" was the detonator. The stormy cheering that followed Mr. Putnam's declaration was succeeded by an ugly chorus of groans, hisses, boos. The galleries were in uproar. Voices clashed as their owners shrieked insults upon England and England's allies. One could see the police mobilizing, coming down in the aisles, sprinting up stairways, spreading themselves through the turbulent sections of the house. For a moment or two the uniforms daunted the disturbers, but only for a moment or two. Mr. Putnam began again.

"The British Empire is the most beneficent empire the world ever saw. India, Egypt, all of the colonies, are loyal because they have enjoyed peace with justice at the hands of Great Britain!"

And again the lid blew off. "How about Ireland?" "How about the Boers?" "When did we ever get justice from the British?" "Shut up!" "Put him out!" "Where are the police?" "For the love of Mike, get a cop somebody!" "Don't shove that lady, you fool!" "I'll smash your face for you, that's what I'll do!"

It went on that way for three or four minutes—sheer pandemonium. One could see Mr. Putnam's lips moving, but no ear could catch what he was saying. Presently, in a hush, he appealed to a possible sense of fairness in the minds of the yelling British haters and German admirers. "This is our meeting," he protested. "You gentlemen can have a meeting of your own, later, if you desire."

Such appeals were wasted on the gallery shouters. It was as certain as anything could be that they had gone to Carnegie Hall to roar down any sort of pro-Ally utterances; that they had gone looking for trouble. They were not long finding it. Mr. Putnam finished at a sort of vocal gallop, getting in a sentence here and a word there, and then the police grabbed for particular individuals they had singled out.

Instantly the threatened ones waved the little American flags with which they had provided themselves, waved them confidently, as much as to say:

"I am under the Stars and Stripes. Touch me if you dare!"

The Flag No Protection

Well, that was one time when the Stars and Stripes weren't much

protection. As the trouble makers were snatched from their seats their little American flags were taken away from them. The policemen either put the flags in their own pockets or handed them to peaceful citizens thereabout and then went calmly on with their job of bounding disturbers. Six were flung out in a batch, all from the top gallery, while everybody on the auditorium floor and in the boxes stood up and cheered.

Hard earned quiet came again and Mr. Haven introduced Everett V. Abbot, chairman of the committee's executive committee, for the purpose of reading two sets of resolutions that expressed the sentiments of the committee and of by far the majority of the 3,200 persons crowded into the hall. He read the first resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the American Rights Committee and their friends, in general meeting assembled, hereby pledge our hearty support to the President of the United States in his firm stand in defence of the rights of American citizens, as announced by him in his letter of the 24th day of February, 1916, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and we condemn all members of the Congress of the United States who are willing to surrender those rights under the pressure of German threats."

The hullabaloo started all over again, with perhaps 100 men shrieking hatred for England. Mr. Putnam appealed squarely to the police:

"We have a right to law and order," he shouted. "I call on the city of New York to enforce our rights!"

Big Tom Underhill, police captain at the West Forty-seventh street station, charged straight down into the mob of disturbers and reached for one of the ring leaders. This person made the mistake of his life. He aimed a wallop for Underhill's chin, missed, and the next instant he was in the sweet land of dreams as they carried him out feet first. Others went with him, venting their wrath in screams—not mere shouts—but too discreet to fight back. The whole place was boiling. Policemen were combing the audience upstairs and down. A shrill voice cut the tumult.

One Woman Ejected

"Curse all the British!"—and one had just time to see a skirt flitting down a side aisle as a woman, rather young, fled in haste to avoid a clanking police hand. It was five minutes before the police quelled this particular outbreak and gave Mr. Abbot a chance to read the second set of resolutions. These, after reciting the Teutonic war crimes complained of and stating that the United States ought to side with the Allies, not only because of principles of humanity, justice and democracy, but because it would tend to shorten the war, expressed the committee's sentiments as follows:

"Resolved, That the safety and honor of the American people and their duty to defend and maintain the rights of humanity require us to approve the cause for which the Entente Allies are fighting, and to extend to these Allies by any means in our power not only sympathy but direct cooperation at the proper time, so the end that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth; and

Resolved, further, That in spite of the unwarranted destruction of American lives there should be between the American people and the German people no enmity, and that, when the Germans shall abjure, with the dream of empire, the pernicious ideals of their present rulers, the Americans will rejoice to come again into fellowship with them in the work of advancing the true ideals of justice, humanity and civilization."

Both were adopted with a roar of ayes, a few halting noes registered against the first, a considerable voice lifted against the second; but it was apparent that at least nine persons out of every ten in the hall were enthusiastically in approval. After the vote had been taken a big man, Irish by the sound of him, snorted disgust from his seat back in the auditorium. The police warned him to keep quiet. He his infirmity of purpose. She believed we would be in real danger of invasion from Germany after this war is over. There were few more interruptions, but the police had weeded out the most obstreperous. The trouble makers that remained had seen

rough doings. Lambs were no quieter than they for the rest of the meeting. Lawrence F. Abbott and Dr. Morton Prince were the other speakers.

Discharges Two Prisoners

The first disturber to be arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh street station, charged with disorderly conduct, gave his name as Willard J. Robinson, 26 years old, a law reporter of 20 Maple Avenue Summit, N. J. While Detectives Hoffman and Coulter were taking him to the station house another man protested against the proceeding.

He was arrested also for interfering with a police officer. He said he was Charles Riley, a machinist, of 1008 Second Avenue. In night court Riley and Robinson were discharged by Magistrate Murphy, who said that it was "nothing unusual for remarks to be made at meetings like this."

Russians Fail Again Attacking Garbunovka

Their Magazines at Molodetschno Bombed by Aeroplanes; Raid on Papenheim

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram (via London).—Headquarters, April 25.—Eastern theater.—South-east of Garbunovka, a Russian attack again broke down, with serious losses to the enemy.

A German air-squadron attacked the railway and magazine establishments at Molodetschno, with good success, as was noted by observation. Berlin, April 25.—A squadron of 10 German aeroplanes, on April 22, attacked the Russian aeronautic station Papenheim, on the island of Oesel and dropped 45 bombs. Very successful effects were observed.

One Russian aeroplane was forced to land. All German aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of very heavy shelling.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 23.—Italian theater.—The Italians attacked the south-western edge of the Dobrodo Plateau. Otherwise, there were only local artillery engagements in the coast district and on the Carinthian front.

On the Col-di-Lana, the Austro-Hungarians re-occupied a point d'appui on the ridge north-east of the summit and maintained it against the enemy's attack. The summit is under a strong Austro-Hungarian artillery fire.

Lively artillery engagements also occurred in the Sugana sector and near Riva.

Berlin, April 28.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states.—The Austro-Hungarian Military Attache in Constantinople expressed to the Sultan the condolence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, on the occasion of the death of Field Marshal von der Goltz.

The Governor-General of Belgium, Baron von Blassing, dedicates a necrology to his predecessor, the late Field Marshal, in which it is said that von der Goltz not only established the Government in Belgium, but also led the German troops in the first combats before Antwerp and in Flanders. Von Blassing stated that von der Goltz will not be forgotten by the officials who worked under his command, nor by the soldiers who did service under him, as the late Field Marshal united plain, noble and courageous soldiership with a rich and deep knowledge and true kindness of heart.

In regard to the sinking of the British steamer Goldmouth, which occurred on March 31, a competent German authority states that the crew were first asked by signal to leave the ship. As the steamer paid no attention to the signal, a warning shot was fired, whereupon the steamer immediately opened fire upon the German submarine.

During the ensuing engagement, which lasted for half-an-hour, the steamer was hit eight times. The crew then left the ship.

Of the crew, one man was severely wounded; the captain was made a prisoner, because he had attacked the German man-of-war. The guns of the Goldmouth were attended to by two gunners belonging to the British navy.

Watch the Sun!

?



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Yangtze Insurance Win Trading Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

amount to treason but they are quite beyond the scope of a King's Regulation, and it does not tend to the clarity which is essential to penal legislation to drag into a preamble matters which cannot affect the enactment itself whilst the misquotation of an important act and one of the most penal in our statute book is more than unfortunate. We cannot consider the question of treason in construing these regulations.

It is with due consideration of the fact that this legislation has not been disallowed by the Secretary of State and with all due deference to him that we have ventured to criticise it, but it seems obvious that this blemish in a comparatively unimportant part of the Regulations, viz. the preamble, must have escaped his attention in the great stress of business of the early weeks of the war. But it seems clearly right to take notice of what must be most disconcerting and confusing to commercial men, and to express our opinion, which is evidently that of His Majesty's Government, that legislation which explains or modifies their position in reference to their commercial transactions should be clear.

What are Enemy Goods?

The second paragraph is in another category and a careful consideration of it is necessary to a right comprehension of the Regulations and their application. It is in the light of the words "public policy" that we have to construe the word "enemy" in regulation 1, under which this charge is made, neither of the phrases "public policy" or "the enemy" being defined.

The meaning of "public policy" seems to have been quite misunderstood by counsel for the Crown. Authority is unnecessary for the proposition that insurance of enemy goods against capture by sea is contrary to public policy for the obvious reason that it nullifies or mitigates the pressure brought upon an enemy by the destruction of his commerce by the armed forces of the Crown. The question is "what are enemy goods?" As to this the rule varies with the exigencies of the time and the policy of the nation, and we can imagine no better way of ascertaining it than by considering the Royal Proclamations and the official explanations of them. Before doing so we must deal with two contentions of counsel for the Crown.

The learned Crown Advocate suggested that the Regulations were intended to deal with a particular set of circumstances which had arisen in consequence of the neighborhood of Tsingtau, military operations against that part of the German Empire being then in contemplation if not actually in course. We are not entitled to look into the mind of the legislature to interpret what it says, and it is probably sufficient to say as showing the wisdom of that rule, that the act complained of in this case took place some two months after those operations had terminated.

The words of the section are quite general, and it is sought by the Crown to apply them quite generally in this case; which is hardly consistent with their being designed for special circumstances. In any event it seems to us that, if it were intended that they should have some special local significance, it would have been necessary and easy to say so. The next proposition put forward on behalf of the Crown is that in construing this legislation we are not entitled to look at the Imperial proclamations and laws dealing with kindred matters.

Regulations are Subsidiary

We have already said enough to decide this point but it should be borne in mind that the law which governs us here is the law of England and this legislation by regulation is subsidiary thereto; it is illogical that we should be prevented from considering contemporary legislation and the state of the law in England in construing such regulations. But what is the result that follows the Crown Advocate's contention?

It is that the Minister may have a public policy of his own which is different from that of His Majesty's Government, and that the Secretary of State whose approval of King's Regulations is necessary gives a different meaning to the word "enemy" in this regulation to that which he has had laid down for his guidance by His Majesty's proclamations. We do not say that local circumstances may not justify differentiation in proper cases, but when the Minister relies on public policy in the preamble of a penal regulation it should be made quite clear that it differs from the general policy announced by His Majesty, if that is his intention.

Why should we assume that he had any such intention when there is a perfectly reasonable interpretation to be put upon the regulation by construing it in the light of His Majesty's proclamations? We

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



ON MR. CLARK
DO RECITE
THAT POEM
DANNY DEENER—
IS JUST LOVE
TO HEAR IT—
HATTIE JAYS
YOU HAVE
SUCH A
WONDERFUL
VOICE

INDOOR SPORTS.
POP AND MOM TALKING—
LOUD SO THAT HATTIE
CAN HEAR HER OTHER
FELLOW ON THE WIRE
WITHOUT THE ONE PRESENT
HEARING HER.

considering it if he chooses to give the Minister a free hand is not in accordance with Article 14 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907. The importance of the date is that on September 9 a second proclamation on which the Secretary of the defendant company says he acted and which contains the definition of enemy relied on by them, had taken the place of that of August 5.

This must have been in the mind of the Secretary of State when he decided not to disallow the Regulations. "Enemy" is defined in that proclamation as meaning any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

It is not to be supposed that the policy of His Majesty's Government having been declared in that document, the Secretary of State would have assented to the use of the word "enemy" in the Regulations with a perfectly different meaning to the confusion of British merchants. The policy of the Government in August was explained in a document from which we have already quoted, and the explanation purported to be issued "in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions." It is difficult to see how such an intention is compatible with the construction we are asked to put upon this word which is so different to that which was adopted at home.

It has been said that these proclamations were confined to the British Empire and did not affect China; true, but they define the policy of that Empire which in default of anything else is what we understand by "public policy." And as a matter of fact the proclamation of August 5 was published officially in China, and on one occasion alongside of these very regulations.

In course of time the provisions of the proclamation of September 9 were applied by King's Regulations in China. This was on January 25, a few days after the insurance here complained of. The definition of "enemy" then appeared, as embodied in that proclamation, showing that the policy of the Government extended to China; the Treasonable Insurance Regulations are recited and it seems difficult to understand their recital unless it be to show that they are part of the scheme of legislation, in which case it is still more difficult to see how the word "enemy" can have two different meanings.

It is as well to test the construction that as a result of this view must be put upon the regulation. In August, 1914, there must have been grave doubts as to what insurance was permissible and His Majesty by an express ruling embodied in the proclamation of August 5 warned British subjects as to who were and who were not enemies. But his warning extended only to British subjects within his dominions.

The Difference in China

There was nothing in it to prevent a British subject in China underwriting goods shipped from China to any part of the German Empire, e.g. Tsingtau, it was obviously necessary that such a gap should be stopped at once and I can see no reason why that should not be done by an urgent regulation. If the definition of enemy applied at home is applied to these regulations we have that object attained and local legislation on this important subject kept in line with that of the Empire.

The necessity of such an urgent regulation is apparent, but it is not apparent that there was any urgency to establish a rule which differed from the home rule, which was the accepted rule as to commercial domicile and was part of English law.

It is not necessary to the decision of this appeal to determine whether these goods are "liable to capture," but the point has been fully argued and we think we should give our judgment upon it. This Regulation purports to declare the law and then to say that in certain instances it is advisable to punish summarily. It is not treason to insure enemy goods in China and it would not seem likely that the insurance of enemy goods that are not liable to capture at sea would be contrary to public policy, therefore the Crown seems to have been right in taking upon itself the onus of proving that these goods are liable to capture at sea.

These goods were shipped in a British ship from China to America, that is, between two neutral countries

and it has been found that they were the property of a German carrying on business in China. It is said that they were not liable to capture because being shipped in a British ship registered in the United Kingdom they are covered by a general licence to be inferred from the proclamation of September 9 to do such things as are not forbidden in it. Sec. 5 reads: "From and after the date of this proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided). There are set out ten heads of prohibited trading in No. 7 of which occur the words "carry any goods destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy."

But the matter does not rest there because it is said that there is an express licence to ship goods such as those in this case in British bottoms. The document relied on is a circular to British firms dated October 19, 1914, signed "A. P. Blunt, Vice Consul," which reads as follows:—

Consular Ruling
"The following ruling has been laid down by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. "Trading with the enemy Proclamation No. 2 of September 9. "The shipping of cargo by a German firm in British bottoms to Allied or Neutral Ports does not infringe the terms of the King's Proclamation."

The position taken up by Great Britain on this point is stated in the September Proclamation which was in force in England when this contract

of carriage was performed; it states that nothing is to be deemed to prohibit anything permitted by licence, whether that licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons; and such is the wording of Clause 8 of the January Trading with the Enemy Regulations.

The notice issued by the Vice Consul on behalf of the Secretary of State constitutes such a licence in our opinion; it was therefore lawful for British shipping companies to ship German goods in British bottoms to neutral ports; and it cannot be said that there was any liability to capture by British cruisers of such goods. This is clear from the judgment in *Uparicha v. Noble* (13 East at p. 340) where Lord Ellenborough says: "The legal result of the licence granted in this case is, that not only the plaintiff, the person licensed, may sue in respect of such licensed commerce in our courts of law, but that the commerce itself is to be regarded as legalised for all purposes of its due and effectual prosecution."

"To hold otherwise would be to maintain a proposition repugnant to national good faith and the honor of the crown. The crown may exempt any persons and any branch of commerce, in its discretion, from the disabilities and forfeitures arising out of a state of war; and its licence for such purpose ought to receive the most liberal construction."

No evidence was given of any liability to capture at the hands of a cruiser of any other Power, and we hold that these goods were not liable to capture under the licence announced. We do not feel called upon to decide the further point argued for the defendants that, inasmuch as

British shipping firms were allowed to carry these goods and British Banks to finance them, the liberty to insure them was also implied in the licence given.

Such a licence must be read liberally in favor of the grantees and it is well-known that insurance is an integral part of a contract of carriage by sea but it would appear to be covered by the case of *Uparicha v. Noble* to which we have already referred. On both grounds relied on by the defendants, therefore, we hold that the learned Magistrate was wrong in law, and the appeal must be allowed and the conviction must be quashed.

Mr. Macleod—On the question of costs, if it please your Lordships, in the Order in Council of 1913 there appears a provision which would entitle me to apply for the costs of the appeal. As far as I am advised there is nothing which enables me to apply for the costs in the Court below.

The Chief Judge—I think not.

Mr. Macleod—Therefore I, of course, cannot make that application, but with regard to the costs of the appeal it seems to me I can make that application, and under the circumstances I do apply under sec. 12, sub-sec. 4 of the Order in Council, which, read with sec. 8, seems to provide for the application.

Mr. Wilkinson—The section referred to says:—

"The Full Court shall not award costs to either side in an appeal under this part of the Order save of an appeal under Art. 8, and undoubtedly this appeal is under Art. 8."

Well, therefore, apart from anything else, it appears from the rule that the Full Court here can award costs to either side on the argument on a point of law. Of course it would be a natural consequence of the judgment that the costs should be awarded to the appellants, but it is my duty to my client to point out that the defendants were convicted in the lower Court. They appealed on a point of law—

The Chief Judge—That is no reason, according to the cases at home.

Mr. Wilkinson—I say an order of costs against the Crown is a natural consequence of the judgment your Lordships have delivered, and I leave it at that.

Costs Against Crown

The Chief Judge—In making the order for the costs of the appeal I should like to take the opportunity of pointing out how the legislation on this point stands. All possible appeals in criminal cases are intended to be covered by the Order in Council. Art. 8 is taken from 20 and 21 Vic. ch. 43. It is the only appeal which is not an appeal contemplated by the Criminal Appeal Act which does appear in our local legislation. Sec. 2 of that Act follows, or is followed, almost exactly by Art. 8 of the Order in Council, the words of the section being:—

"(11) After the hearing and determination by a justice or justices of the peace on any information or complaint which he or they have power to determine in a summary way, by any law now in force or hereafter to be made, either party to the proceeding before the said justice or justices may, if dissatisfied with the said determination as being erroneous in point of law, apply in writing within three days after the same to the said justice or justices, to state and sign a case setting forth the facts and the grounds of such determination."

The difficulty which must attend gentlemen in the provinces in whose hands the administration of summary justice is often placed, and who have not the necessary legal training to state a case or an opportunity of getting it stated for them by a clerk is such that I think we may assume that the stating of a case is re-placed by the leave which is given to the appellant by the Order in Council to, so to speak, state his own case—at all events to put forward the point on which he wishes the ruling of the upper Court.

That being the position of the legislation here, it is necessary to consider what power the Courts at home have to award costs against the Crown in a similar case. The case of *Moore v. Smith*—which is an old case—and the later case of *Walsh v. Rex*, reported in 16 Cox, and which was a decision of the Irish Court, are undoubtedly strong on this point, and it is held that in these stated cases costs can be given against the Crown.

Following this rule of the Order in Council that we must use the procedure of the courts in England as far as it applies, we must apply it in this case, and I think this being a case in which we think we ought to make an order for costs, that order shall follow.

Mr. Wilkinson—Costs of the appeal?

The Chief Judge—Yes.

The Assistant Judge—I agree.

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GENERAL COMPULSION IN BRITAIN STILL POSSIBLE; MAY 27 EXTREME DATE

50,000 Men Must Be Secured By
Then, or 15,000 in Any Week
After by Direct Enlistment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 26.—The House of Lords went into secret session without any preliminaries. There was a very large attendance, which included Lord Rosebery, this being his first appearance since his "swansong" on the Parliament Act.

Huge crowds congregated in the vicinity of the House of Commons, where there was a record gathering of members. The Speaker, though indisposed, returned from Bath to preside. Only a few questions were asked at question-time, to which little attention was paid, except to the statement regarding Ireland.

Sir J. H. Dalziel suggested that members should be allowed to debate in the secret session.

Mr. Asquith promised to consider the point. He announced that the Speaker would be responsible for issuing a report of the proceedings.

Other members pressed for facilities for debate, but the Premier merely answered: "We shall see."

The Speaker pointed out that the recent Orders-in-Council and every topic could be discussed on a motion for adjournment.

Demand Casement's Execution
After that, Mr. Billing asked Mr. Asquith for an assurance that Sir Roger Casement will be shot forthwith.

Mr. Asquith replied that he thought such a question should not be put.

After these questions, Mr. Asquith rose and addressed the Speaker, saying: "I beg to call your attention to the fact that there are strangers present."

Immediately, the Speaker rose and put the question of those in favor of strangers withdrawing. Loud cries of "Aye" and scattered negatives. The latter, however, did not press for a division.

The Speaker then had the House instantly cleared.

Asquith's Recruiting Plans
Parliament has issued an official report of the proceedings in the secret session, which was devoted to a statement by Mr. Asquith, explaining the expansion of the army from the outset of the war, describing the total military efforts of the Empire, including the contributions by the Dominions and India; reviewing the inquiries conducted by the Government on the recruiting problem, including the demands for labor providing for the needs of the navy, mercantile marine, ports, munitions and other essential services, also the bearing of finances upon the question of recruiting and particularly the financial assistance rendered to their allies.

The Premier reviewed the results of recruiting, particularly since August, when registration was carried out. Up to the present, the results have fallen short of the requirements which were necessary to fulfill their proper military effort. This was due not to an over-estimate of the numbers of men available, but to the length of time necessary to sift individual cases without impairing other essential national services or causing grave hardships.

Three Schemes
Mr. Asquith stated that the Government had determined on three relatively minor proposals to meet the situation:

(1) The prolongation to the end of the war of the service of time-expired men.

(2) The transference of territorial to any unit where they are needed.

(3) Exempted men shall be liable for service immediately their certificates of exemption expire.

The Government further proposes, with a view to their ultimate addition to the forces as they become available, to bring under the Service Act youths under 18 years of age on August 15 last as they reach that age.

Mr. Asquith continued:—"Firstly, the Government, recognising that the numbers required for the discharge of our military obligations are not available at the time required, under the present arrangements, agree to an immediate effort to voluntarily enlist untested married men."

Trial Till May 27
Secondly, if by May 27, 50,000 of these have not been secured, the Government will forthwith ask Parliament for compulsory powers, 5,000, are in full blast and playing

Thirdly, if in any week after May 27, 15,000 are not secured by direct enlistment, the same course will be taken.

Fourthly, the arrangements in feeling of confidence that was lacking paragraphs 2 and 3 hold good till the dark days at the beginning of 200,000 untested men have been

obtained. In the meantime, the position will be constantly reviewed by the Government."

The Premier pointed out that, as all the available untested married men would thus be enlisted voluntarily or compulsorily, the main ground alleged for the release of attested married men would have disappeared. He intimated that the special committee appointed to enable enlisted men to meet their civil liabilities had made considerable progress with a scheme in which the Treasury concurred with the following general principles:

Involves All Enlisted Men
(1) The scheme shall be applicable to all enlisted men since August 4, 1914, or hereafter, both single and married.

(2) Relief shall be granted in respect to rents, mortgage interest, payments of instalments, taxes, rates, insurance premiums and school fees, but not debts to tradesmen.

(3) Relief to any one individual shall not exceed £104 per annum.

A debate arose following Mr. Asquith's statement, the following members participating: Sir Edward Carson, Sir John Simon, Mr. G. J. Wardle, Sir N. W. Helme, Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Sir J. H. Dalziel, Mr. L. C. Amery, Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Mr. A. J. Sherwell, Mr. Billing, Mr. J. King, Mr. P. E. Morrell, Sir Mark Sykes, Bart., Sir A. B. Markham, Bart. and Colonel Winston Churchill.

The secret session will be resumed on the 26th.

The Marquis of Crewe made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Lord Kitchener conferred in the afternoon with the leaders of the Labor party.

More Russian Troops For Western Theater

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Marseilles, April 26.—Another Russian force has arrived.

Champ War Photo Man Minus Plates

**'Jimmie' Hare Back in America
After Getting a Waterhail
in the War Zone**

New York, March 22.—Even James H. Hare, champ war photographer, a citizen of the world and Flatbush and known from Iceland to Terra del Fuego and all points east and west as Jimmie, wasn't permitted to take some pictures in Europe that he wanted to take. Which is the last proof needed that European censors do not know what "have a heart" means.

All afternoon yesterday Jimmie Hare's neighbors around his house at 3,111 Avenue F., Flatbush, were dropping in, partly to shake his hand and welcome him home, but largely, no doubt, to find out what the neighbor who usually is packing his camera in far lands looks like.

As the war photographer was born and raised in England it is unnecessary to tell on which side his sympathies lie in the big scrap. And Jimmie, after looking the warriors over from England to Salonica for Leslie's Weekly, does not hazard a guess that the Allies will win—Jimmie Hare KNOWS the Allies will win.

He and John McCutcheon and W. G. Bill Shepherd of the United Press saw a French aviator fight and defeat a German flier in the skies above Salonica one day and the next day he had the unexpected pleasure of an air ride above the allied camp with the same French air warrior as his pilot.

"The Zeppelin raids in England are the best things for England that could happen," said Jimmie. "Those raids were just what the snugs, self-satisfied persons in the Midlands needed to stir them into a realization that war was at their doors. Something like the Zeppelin raids would, in the same way, be a good thing to stir up our own middle West midlanders, who, because they think they are too far inland to be harmed by a foreign invasion, now, are shouting against preparedness as an unnecessary extravagance."

The Paris of 1916, said the war photographer, was a far livelier and happier Paris than the capital he had seen in the first weeks of the war when he went to Europe. Again the opera, the vaudeville and vast motion picture houses, one at least with a seating capacity of 5,000, are in full blast and playing to capacity audiences. There is no May 27, 15,000 are not secured by direct enlistment, the same course will be taken.

Fourthly, the arrangements in feeling of confidence that was lacking paragraphs 2 and 3 hold good till the dark days at the beginning of 200,000 untested men have been

obtained. In the meantime, the position will be constantly reviewed by the Government."

Gen. Pershing Tells Of Fight With Carranza Troops Near Parral



Major Frank Tomkins

Hundred American Cavalry Men in Running Fight; Lose Two; Kill Forty

San Francisco, April 17.—General Pershing in his report of April 16 gives particulars of the collision between the Americans and the people in Parral. The report states:—"On 12th April at 11 a.m. Major Tomkins at the head of 100 odd Cavalry entered the town of Parral and dismounted in a park. The mayor and other civilians came out and showed hospitality to the American Cavalrymen, arranging a place for them to bivouac, and then returned.

"In the meantime Carranza's troops and some civilians began to abuse the Americans, first casting stones at them and then firing upon them. As the Americans had been instructed to avoid a collision with the Carranza troops, the Major ordered the Cavalry to retire to a position near the railway station. After a while 300 of Carranza's troops appeared in the rear of the Cavalry and compelled them to withdraw to Santa Cruz. The Carranza troops followed in hot pursuit.

"At Santa Cruz the Cavalry, joining another force, made a stand and compelled the Mexicans to retreat. At first General Rozano, Commander of the Mexican troops, tried hard to restrain his force, but in vain. Forty were killed on the Mexican side and two on the American side. Major Tomkins was slightly wounded."

Colonel Dodd, calling on the Mayor of Parral on the 16th, made an apologetic explanation as to the collision between the Mexican people and the Americans.

The American authorities declare their willingness to withdraw the punitive forces from Mexico in the event of the death of General Villa being placed beyond doubt.

Curses President And Is Shot Dead

Naturalized Greek Resents Criticism of Wilson in a War Argument

Washington, Pa., March 21.—When Gus Sillas spoke slurringly of President Wilson in a boarding house at Canonsburg, near here today, Gus Argeris drew a revolver and shot him dead. Argeris jumped from a window to escape, but was caught and jailed. Both men were naturalized Greeks and Argeris is devoted to his adopted country.

Sillas, during a war argument, criticised the President's foreign policy and applied a vile epithet to the head of the Nation. Argeris at once fired. Sillas was hit twice, one bullet piercing his heart and another striking him in the groin. The last bullet glanced and struck Petro Perides, inflicting a serious wound.

Must Have Greece's Railways Say Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, April 26.—The Entente Ministers are insisting on the use of the Greek railways to transport the Serbian troops to Salonica. The Cabinet is deliberating on the matter.

News Brevities

We are informed, through the courtesy of the International Sleeping Car Co., that there are considerable number of tourists visiting Peking at present and the hotels of the Capital are quite full. Actual conditions do not seem to have affected the influx of visitors to China and, as a matter of fact, the general tranquility prevailing in Peking renders it difficult to realize that Independence has been declared by the Southern Provinces.

A party of 53 officers and men of the French Colonial Infantry are expected here this morning on the Messageries Maritimes steamer Porthos. The men have been wounded on the battlefields of France and have been declared unfit for further service at the front. Lieutenant-Colonel Marianne Lucas and Major Lemaire are in the party. They are going to Tientsin, whence a contingent of about 60 officers and men, including Lt.-Colonel Vautravers, one Major, four lieutenants and six non-commissioned officers will leave for France by the Porthos on or about May 15. Both contingents are sure to meet with a hearty reception from the Frenchmen and their allies in Shanghai and Tientsin.

Mr. Edward Berthet, who is at the front, writes under date of March 18, that he is "still alive and kicking." He adds: "We are not in the trenches now, but will be there in three days time." He is in the 3,410 Reg. d'Infanterie, 20e Compagnie. Word has also been received from his elder brother, Mr. Eric A. Berthet, who is an auxiliary in the 79th Infantry, Bureau Tresorier, at Diezle (Nievre), France. He says he belongs to the Iron Division or Devil Squadron, which consists of middle aged men, who are famed as fighters. He is feeling tip-top.

No further news regarding the sinking of the Hsinyn has been received in Shanghai. The C. M. S. S. Haeen which was sent to the scene of the disaster returned yesterday morning, and reports that she was unable to pick up any survivors, nor even find any wreckage. The S. S. Hsinfeng left yesterday morning, to search for survivors.

The Engineering Society of China will meet on Tuesday, May 2, at the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 5 Museum Road, at 5.15 p.m., to hear a paper by Mr. F. J. Blom, C. E., on "Dredgers and Dredging."

Tomorrow night, at the Astor House Hotel, a special dance will be given after the performance at the Lyceum Theater, in honor of the Bandman Opera Co. The usual dance will take place at 9.30 p.m. Supper will be served between midnight and 1 a.m.

The China Mercantile Agency, of 8, Siping Road, realizing that Shanghai stood badly in need of a native employment bureau, has started an institution of that nature. It will be seen from an advertisement on page 12 of this issue. The Bureau is in a position to provide compradores, translators, interpreters, stenographers, typists, clerks, shroffs, office and house-boys, chauffeurs, cooks, stewards, gardeners, etc., etc. Inquiries by telephone, or otherwise, will be promptly dealt with.

Engineer Co., S. V. C.

Change of Private Address.—Sapper Bendixen, 27 Rue du Consulat (no telephone).

Inspection Parade.—This will take place on Saturday, April 29. Attendance is compulsory. The Company will parade at the Rifle Range at 2.15 p.m. Dress:—Marching Order (Winter). The Quarter-Master-Sergeant will arrange for trench digging tools. Church Parade.—The Annual Church Parade will take place on Sunday, April 30, 1916. Fall in on the Ewo Foreshore at 10.30 a.m. in quarter column by the Right, facing North.

Parties will be formed to attend Holy Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's Cathedral and Union Church, and will fall in in the order named.

Command.—During the absence on leave of the undersigned the Company will be under the Command of Lieutenant Pearson.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Captain,
Commanding Engineer Company,
S. V. C.
Shanghai, April 26, 1916.

In the Courts

The case of the Tung Hsin Hsiang Hong against the Eastern Trading Company came up again yesterday in the British Supreme Court.

Mr. John Hays appeared for appellants and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson for respondents.

Mr. Hays said he begged leave to move the court for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Full Court dated April 10th and from the order of the Court of the same date. He made the application under Sec. 19 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1913.

The Chief Judge—Subject to the question of security. This is an appeal from the judgment we gave the other day.

Mr. Hays—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson said that leave to appeal had already been refused.

The Chief Judge—That is also under appeal.

Mr. Wilkinson—Nothing has been filed.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that the matter had already been finally disposed of. When it was refused he had put forward the ground that it was an abuse of the process of the Court because they could not possibly succeed on the facts on the record in putting up an alternative defence which was contradicted by the defence on the documents. What was happening today was that they were not asking an appeal to the Privy Council against a final judgment but merely on interlocutory proceedings.

The Chief Judge—I take it your grievance is your clients would not get their money for a long time?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. And also there is the question of additional taxed costs. The fact is that what the defendants are trying to do is to wear us down. They have stated they are in the hands of a trust. I ask your Lordships to say that the judgment be carried into execution. If it goes on long enough we are out of pocket any way.

Their Lordships granted leave to appeal, no stay of execution being granted, defendants to pay costs, and to give security of £500.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast weather, with threats of rain
and north-easterly breezes on our
coasts. Moderate and variable
breezes in the southern and
northern districts.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 28, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Nominate Roosevelt! Says The New York World

DESCRIBING the sinking of the
Lusitania as the greatest in-
sult to which American citizens had
ever been subjected, Joseph H. Choate
told the Chamber of Commerce that
"If Mr. Roosevelt were President no
foreign nation would dare insult the
American flag or American citizens."
Mr. Choate might have said with
equal impressiveness that if Mr.
Roosevelt were Queen of Holland the
Tubantia would not have been sunk.
Or that if Mr. Roosevelt had been
President during the Civil War the
British Government would not have
permitted the Alabama to be built by
Laird's.

All these assertions are equally
susceptible of proof.

But if Mr. Choate and the members
of the Chamber of Commerce who ap-
plauded his speech are confident that
Mr. Roosevelt's flat would dominate
the world at a time when half a
dozen great nations are fighting for
their very lives, we respectfully sug-
gest that they use their commanding
influence with the Republican
National Convention to bring about
Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for
President. They represent an ele-
ment in American affairs that has
never failed in the past to sway Re-
publican National Conventions, and
it cannot fail now if they employ it
in the way that they best know how
to use it.

There are many reasons why Mr.
Roosevelt ought to be the Republican
candidate. The chief reason is that
his nomination would make a clean-
cut issue between two schools of
foreign policy and two vital
principles of government. Mr. Roose-
velt wants war with Germany and
Mexico, which is the most direct
method of settling all our differ-
ences with those countries, whatever
else may be said about it. He also
wants to put the United States on a
militaristic basis both in respect to
the army and navy and in respect to
its industries. A Prussianized state is
Mr. Roosevelt's ideal of government,
and he is the most consistent
advocate in the United States of the
Prussian theory.

It is possible that the American
people want a War Lord in the White
House and want him to do for them
what the Kaiser has done for the Ger-
mans. It is possible that they want
the Republic militarized and want its
industries Prussianized. It is pos-
sible that they are tired of their old
free, swinging gait and long for the
goose-step and the drill sergeant. It
is possible that they want war for
war's sake and are eager for the
trenches at any cost.

The way to determine all that is to
submit it to a referendum of the
American people in an election in
which the policies, the character and
record of the two candidates cannot
be obscured; an election in which
every citizen must know precisely
what he is voting for. Mr. Roosevelt
is the one Republican candidate who
would make such a campaign possible.
He is the one answer the Republicans
can honestly make to President
Wilson.

Mr. Choate and the gentlemen of
the Chamber of Commerce cannot
fairly criticize Woodrow Wilson for
not being like Theodore Roosevelt
unless they are prepared in good
faith to use all their political in-
fluence to make Mr. Roosevelt the
Republican candidate for President.

Correspondence

Napoleons

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—In your reprint from the
London Times of "General Cadorna's
Career" the question is revived:
"What would Napoleon have done
had he lived to conduct modern
operations?"

It seems to be an idle question, as
"le petit Caporal" is dead. However,
in the above article—and generally—it
is admitted that Napoleon was a
genius, and that should go a long way
towards solving the problem. A genius
has never been, and never will be a
mere flash, but must assert himself at
all times, and under all conditions,
save the restrictions mentioned below.

Either you must dismiss him as a
genius, or admit that he would be
the Napoleon of today, as he was the
Napoleon of the past. There cannot
be any doubt about the latter con-
clusion.

His chief strategy was to choose his
own battle ground, his chief tactics
to do the unexpected and to strike
quickly. To these principles he would
have adhered. Added to this, he com-
manded the unlimited confidence of his
men. He was full of resource under
most trying—if not impossible—
circumstances, and the greater the
task, the fuller he rose to the situa-
tion, until 1811, when Napoleon
descended from his "peak" to come
nearer to "mere man."

Restrictions: (1) Would Buonaparte
have had a chance to be the Napoleon
of today? The trend of the times
allowed a young Artillery Lieutenant
to become a leader of armies in a few
years. Would he be allowed to be so
today? Personally I believe, there is
just now more than one Napoleon
fighting perhaps in the modest capacity
of Petty-Officer, or as Subaltern.
Napoleon, not infrequently, picked his
officers from the ranks. The geniuses
have not died, and never will die out.

(2) Would any government of to-
day concentrate so much power, as he
wielded, in any one man's hand?
I said that a genius must assert
himself. He does today; but his lot is
a silent, yet heroic death. In more
than one village a "petit Caporal" will
be mourned, but his deeds will live far
beyond the limits of the common he
used to play on when a little boy.

A SATELLITE.

Shakespeare And Napoleon

Says a writer in the London
Times: All who admire Napoleon's
amazing power as a born leader of
men know the Address to the Army
which shattered the Throne of the
Bourbons, without a shot fired, on
his return from Elba.

"Victory will advance at the
charge. The Eagle with the colors
of the nation will fly from steeple
to steeple to the towers of Notre
Dame. Then will you be able to
show your scars with honor. Then
will you be able to pride yourselves
on what you have done, for you will
be the deliverers of your country.
In your old age, your fellow-citizens
will gather round you with respect
to hear you tell of your high deeds.
You will be able proudly to say,
"I too was one of the Grande Armee
which twice entered the walls of
Vienna, which entered those of
Rome, Berlin, Madrid, and Moscow,
and which freed Paris from the stain
that treason and the presence of the
enemy had left on her."

They are ringing words, straight
from the right Napoleonic mint.
But are they wholly original? They
curiously resemble other words,
woven into deathless verse, that
have moved our fathers for cen-
turies, and that never moved us
more than now.

He that shall live this day, and
see old age.

Will yearly on the vigil feast his
neighbors.

And say "Tomorrow is Saint
Crispin";

Then will he strip his sleeve, and
show his scars.

And say "These wounds I had on
Crispin's day."

Old men forget, yet all shall be
forgot,

But he'll remember, with advantage
What feats he did that day.

Then there come the names
"familiar in his mouth as household
words" of Harry the King and his
lieutenants, as there come the names
of the conquered capitals in the Ad-
dress.

Napoleon, like Moliere, royally
borrowed the thoughts that suited
him. Does the inspiration of these
famous sentences come from some
reminiscence of the play, in a
French version, or is the coincidence
an illustration, as we must prefer
to think, of the sure insight with
which Shakespeare knew how a
great soldier-Sovereign must speak
to soldiers in a moment that was
supreme?

I think I have seen a list of
Napoleon's books in Elba. Can any
one tell me where to find it?

DIXIE GOES AHEAD

I.—The New Wild West

By Frederic J. Haskin

HOPEWELL, Va., March 11.—This
is the new industrial South
with a vengeance. It is Civil War
battlefields sold at auction; planters
of ancient lineage made millionaires;
colonial estates converted into
factories—and all in less than a year.
Last week a gang of foreign laborers
digging in the furrows of a cornfield
unearthed the skulls of two Con-
federate soldiers. They were placed
on exhibition in the window of a
shack drug store and later were
stolen. That incident could not have
happened anywhere else in the world.

Hopewell, is hard to describe be-
cause there is nothing like it. It is
raw as a new bruise, ugly as crime,
and vital as life itself. Fire wiped it
out and the next day it sprang up
again in gaunt yellow frames out of
its own smoking ruins. It is not a
city. It is not even a town. It is a
phenomenon. It is human energy
making a home out of crude
materials—barren land, men of a
dozen races and the need of a fighting
world for powder.

This is a frontier of industry, and
it has all the marks of frontier life.
There are the adventurous men from
everywhere, ready to fight for their
rights and lives, the narrow, swarm-
ing streets, the unpainted shacks, the
dance halls and theaters, the money,
easily made and rapidly spent, the
freedom and the energy that made
the romance of the West. The stage
coaches are jitneys, and there have
been plenty of thrilling hold-ups.

At this point it must be said, to
the detriment of romance but to the
great credit of Hopewell, that its days
of riot and license are rapidly passing.
Civic pride has awakened. Politics
is taking the place of gun play. Men
are making homes for wives and
mothers. Hopewell will soon be a
sober, orderly city. But that's an-
other story. First you must hear
of the birth and the strenuous infancy
of this lusty industrial baby which
has so shocked and astonished its
eminently respectable parent, the
grand old common-wealth of Virginia.

Hopewell had its beginning before
the European war. That is a fact
which the citizens are anxious to
emphasize. They claim that it is
not merely a powder town, but a
natural industrial center because of
its location at the junction of the
James and Appomattox Rivers. A
century or more ago, they assert,
City Point, which is now part of
Hopewell, was destined to be the
capital of Virginia, but Richmond
won the honor, and City Point
remained a very quiet little country
village. When the war broke out
the Du Pont Powder Company
needed a gun cotton plant, and in
December, 1814, it opened one on its
Hopewell property.

The story of that property is the
story of a piece of real estate that
was "held for a rise" nearly three
centuries. In 1621 King Charles of
England gave a land grant of 1,700
acres along the James River to the
Eppes family. In 1913, the Eppes
family, represented by Mr. Richard
Eppes and two unmarried sisters,
were still living on that land. A
good many things had happened
thereabouts in the meantime. The
first school in America was founded
near City Point and wiped out by an
Indian massacre. A couple of wars
were fought; Grant made his head-
quarters at the Eppes homestead
and Lincoln spent his last day on
earth at City Point. These things,
though interesting, did not stimulate
the price of real estate, and the Du
Pont company was able to buy all the
land it wanted from the Eppes family
for about twenty dollars an acre.
They did not buy the whole estate,
however.

Then the company began making
powder and calling for men. From
all over the country they came—
Greeks and Russians and Turks and
negroes, men from the North and
men from the South. They needed
houses to live in, stores and restau-
rants. In April Mr. Eppes was
able to sell a little more of his land
for a little better price. Nobody
believed that the boom amounted to
anything, but it kept booming just
the same. By June Mr. Eppes was
selling his land in twenty-five foot
lots, and he and his sisters were close
to being millionaires. So the Eppes
family have been able to cash in King
Charles's gift at last.

The early real estate auctions at
Hopewell were regarded as something
of a joke. Lots along Hopewell
street sold for \$300. Now they are
selling for ten thousand. A man
came down from Norfolk in the early
days on a spree. He insisted on
spending nearly all his money for
lots. Before his friends could stop
him he had squandered three hundred
dollars. Then he spent the rest on
assorted drinks, and went to Peters-
burg to sober up. In a week he
returned, sober and worried, to see if
he could get his money back. He
could, several times over. But he

decided to hold on. Finally he let
the lots go for \$24,000. Now they are
worth \$35,000.

Little stories like that are not too
numerous to repeat. The records
prove that they are true too. One lot
changed hands thirteen times in a
week. Property is sometimes sold
three or four times before any
transfer is recorded. The terms of
sale in one big trade were written on
a cigarette paper.

Meantime a community of thirty
thousand people had grown up with-
out plan, government or control. It
was housed in shacks and tents. It
was made up of all kinds of men and
very few women. Every man carried
a gun, often in plain sight. Shooting
attracted no attention whatever. Six
men killed in a day was nothing
unusual. Killing "wops" (a general
term for all foreigners) was a
recognized sport. The negro section
of Hopewell is still called "Death
Valley."

The streets were lined with dance
halls of the worst character, and
liquor was obtainable in blind tigers
of forty different kinds. These streets
were packed every night with men,
who had more money than they had
ever seen before, and wanted to
spend it. Crime of all kinds flourish-
ed. To pull out a wallet or roll of
bills on the street was to have it
snatched as often as not. The
jitneys operating between Hopewell
and Petersburg were held up again
and again. One of the first steps in
behalf of order, if not law, was taken
by a party of citizens against these
highwaymen. A large car was filled
with men. Each had his gun in his
hand and ready. They drove slowly
over the narrow road through the
swamps and pine forests. At a dark
turning four negroes jumped in front
of the car, covering the passengers
with their revolvers and ordering
hands-up. The reply was a volley
that killed three of the negroes. The
other took to the woods. There were
fewer highway robberies after that.

Sam Cotton, a former police
sergeant of Norfolk, was the man
who cleaned up Hopewell. Without
a single shooting he rounded up and
expelled the trouble makers, until
in a few months Hopewell became
almost as orderly as any other town
of its size and mixed population.
Gun-toting, wallet-snatching and ro-
bbery were the order of the day and
night here last summer. Before the
leaves had fallen the man who carried
a gun was the exception, and the
court docket showed little besides the
inevitable drunks and disorderlies.

So Hopewell thought the worst of
its troubles were over. As a matter
of fact they hadn't begun. The
beginning was a fire in one of the
frame shacks which made up 90 per
cent of the settlement, and the end
came quickly. Running before a
swift breeze, the fire ate up the town
like nitric acid poured on iron filings.
Four hours after the blaze started
there were ten thousand homeless
people at Hopewell. It was mid-
winter, and a heavy snow storm
began to fall immediately after the
fire.

The company, the citizens and the
state troops all rose to this desperate
occasion. Every effort was made
to feed and shelter the refugees.
Looting was summarily checked.
One negro was led down the railroad
track with a rope around his neck.
It is not a matter of record whether
he was lynched or not; but his
passage through the town had a
singularly quieting effect.

The first step taken by the troops
to control this horde of men desperate
with hunger was to prevent them
from getting liquor. Guards were
stationed at every road and at the
local express office. Ingenious
bootleggers used every imaginable
smuggling device. One man sewed
up fourteen quart bottles of whiskey
in the hood of his automobile. An-
other filled the radiator of a small
car with booze. It reached Hopewell
boiling vigorously and smelling like
forty-seven drunks in a street car.
Ont of the monuments pointed out to
all visitors is an immense pile of
broken glass. It is the wreck of
about fourteen thousand gallons of
liquor.

Hopewell the first, meaning the
city before the fire, grew up in less
than a year. Today Hopewell looks
about as big and sprawling as ever—
and every stick of it, except half a
dozen houses around the edge, has
been put up within a few weeks.
There are several firms operating
there who will build you a good sized
dwelling in a day. Some of the
conveniences of life, to be sure, are
still pretty scarce. A man came here
the other day to see a friend who had
opened a store. The merchant was
out of town. "He's gone to Peters-
burg to take a bath," the bookkeeper
casually explained.

But Hopewell will soon have
plenty of bathtubs. She is also going
to have brick houses, and a new post
office, and a mayor and a dog catcher
and a political machine and a civic
spirit, and all the other requisites
of a real, live town. That is the
significant thing—that out of this
welter of crime and money and work
there is growing a new and per-
manent American city.

Married Soldiers

The Cost In Infant Life

By Lucy E. Ashby

Royal British Nurses' Association

Soon after the married men have
been called up there will be an in-
crease in the death-rate among in-
fants. Doctors will do their best,
but the children will die. Others
will lack the natural stamina which
they would have possessed had their
fathers been at home, and will
begin life's race heavily handi-
capped.

It is the way of war; the parent's
trials must be shared by his off-
spring. And, in the presence of this
grim law of nature, in face of a
fact as tragic as it is indisputable,
I am surprised that those who un-
derstood this subject best have not
protested against the summoning of
husbands to the ranks while hun-
dreds of thousands of single men are
safe in munition works, started
trades, Government offices, and re-
served occupations. Already the
war has levied a terrible toll on
British cradles; let us pause before
taking a step that will increase it.
There is a thousand times more in
this question of attested married
men going before the bachelors
than many of us realize.

It was often brought home vividly
to me while nursing in a maternity
hospital in France soon after the
outbreak of war. Nearly all the
mothers were wives of French or
Belgian soldiers who were fighting at
the front. The babies were mostly
average babies at birth, but despite
every care they did not progress
favorably. The minds of the
mothers were tortured by doubts,
and anxieties, and fears, with the
natural result that their nursing of
the infants was gravely impaired.
It could not of course, be otherwise;
the physical inability of the women
to nourish their children was the
direct effect of a mental anguish
caused by the war.

The Pathetic Scales

Once a week the mites were
weighed. And the scales would tell
us some of the saddest stories of
the Hun invasion.

"Pierre is much below last week's
figure," a colleague would remark.
"Well," another nurse would say,
"you can't wonder, poor little chap.
She (his mother) hasn't had a letter
for a fortnight."

The mother was starved of news
of her soldier husband; the child
was being starved of his natural
food. We wondered whether it
would be best to wean him or wait
a little longer for his father's letter.
Poor little Pierre! Only a few weeks
old and a victim of Prussian savage-
ry. I kissed him and thought
of the possible fate of the babies of
Britain.

There was a tiny morsel we called
Marcelle whose brave father was
lying wounded in a neighboring
hospital. One day we heard that
his condition was very serious. A
few days later Marcelle was weigh-
ed.

"She's down again," I said.
"Feared she would be," matron
remarked. "The father's dying, I
believe."

He was. That afternoon we
carried his wife and child across to
the military hospital for the last
good-bye. The soldier died in the
night, while the distracted mother
raved and Marcelle cried with
hunger and compelled us to wean
her—to take her away from her par-
ent's breast in order to save her
life. War! Her duty cry was
drowned in the roaring of great
guns. Behind a screen at the op-
posite end of the ward life was be-
ing given; a few miles beyond the
ward door life was being taken
away. And science was playing a
leading part in both drama and
tragedy. Overhead a French air-
man scoured the skies for Taubes
that carried bombs for children as
well as for their fathers.

A Woman's Facts

In the ward kitchen close by a
nurse was trying to pacify little
Jeanne, aged seven days. Baby had
been taken from the mother in
order to give the woman a chance
to sleep.

"Jeanne's hungry," said matron.
(She was making her final round
and giving instructions to the night
nurse.) "You had better give her
bottle feeds during the night."

"But Mrs. B—was able to feed
Jeanne last night," nurse observed.
"Yes, I know. But she heard this
morning that her husband had been
killed."

Nurse nodded. She understood.
If only the British Government
understood! If only Lord Derby
understood! If only we would look
a little way ahead and see Great
Britain's husbands in the trenches
while a million or so single men
are allowed to remain in safety at
home! If only we would visualize
thousands of British mothers unable
to feed their newly born babies,

thousands of British infants—our
defenders of tomorrow—denied the
sustenance which is every child's
due! If only we would look a little
farther and see these children grow-
ing up unhealthy, weakly, fretful,
candidates for the "medically unfit"
certificates of the future!

I am not here concerned with
many of the reasons put forward
in support of "single men first";
other people understand these things
much better than I, and I am a
woman, and some subjects we
women should leave alone. But I
am concerned with facts which
women understand much better than
men. I know that, in the interests
of the nation, the married men
ought not to go until it is absolutely
necessary. I know, too, that when-
ever they go, be it early or late,
we shall have in these homes of ours
replicas of the saddening scenes
and incidents which I took part in
while nursing the wives and babies
of our gallant Allies.

Attention to Humanity

A British maternity unit has just
left this country for Russia. In the
list of necessities taken out I noticed
the mention of a large number of
feeding bottles.

"That seems strange," a friend
remarked to me. "You would hard-
ly have expected British midwives,
of all women in the world, to have
included feeding bottles in their
professional outfit. One would have
imagined that they would give
bottles a wide berth and impress
upon the Russian mothers the im-
portance of natural feeding."

I reminded her that war meant
grief, that while the menfolk fought
and fell their women worked and

wept, that the terrifying anxieties
inseparable from this gigantic con-
flict played havoc with the mothers'
natural functions and forced doctors
and midwives to have recourse to
the artificial aids which in ordinary
times they would never dream of
employing. I admitted that the re-
sults in many cases might be dis-
astrous, that many children would
probably sicken and die. But war
is war; it breaks the hearts of those
who wait as well as the bodies of
those who fight. And a mother
whose heart is breaking cannot give
her baby the nourishment he re-
quires. We must use the lesser of
two evils; better a little nourish-
ment from the bottle than none at
all from a grief-stricken mother. If
our married men are to go to the
front our glass-blowers had better
get busy making bottles.

Tribunals ought to be instructed
to give special consideration to the
appeals of husbands of expectant
mothers. These are the men who
should be put back into later groups.
These are the women whose services
to the nation should be recognized,
for the very grave reason that never
in our history was the care of child-
life more important than it is today.
Take the husbands away from these
women and I tremble to think what
the effects might be. Humanity de-
mands that official attention be given
to the matter at once. Better than
exemption would be the passage of
a Bill in Parliament excusing fathers
from service until their children are
at least six months old. This is
a mother's as well as a father's war.

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Deep Sea Poisons □ By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Confirmed landlubbers as we have become, we have never been able to get very far inland after all. At most we have only become a sort of horse-marines, and our very blood still tastes salty. To paraphrase Wordsworth:

"...tho' inland far we be,
In season of fair weather
Our cells have sight of that great sea.
That brought us hither."
That is why the first glimpse of the blue and silvery gleam of the open sea over the far hills or the first sniff of its salt spray thrills us so.

But our memories of the deep sea are not all friendly and pleasant. Deadly perils lurk there as well, and some of these we have conjured up from our waters and brought on shore with us.

Sea water was from the beginning our principal source of table salt, and it was early found that in the process of its crude manufacture there was produced a curious residue, or mother-liquor, of a dark brown color and even darker brown taste and smell—bitter, pungent and nauseous to the last degree.

If this bitter sea-broth were allowed to stick to the bottom of the kettle and burn, fiercely choking and irritating vapors would be given off which set everybody in the neighborhood sneezing and coughing at once.

One day an inquisitive forerunner of chemistry came nosing about the saltkettles, took some of this brown liquor, put it in a retort and proceeded

ed to take it to pieces to see what made it tick—or rather smell.

What He Found

He found that the gas of such evil odor was made of two parts—one of a brown color with purplish lights around the edges, the other a light, yellowish green vapor—both of them equally suffocating and poisonous. The dark brown gas, apparently because it was nearest the color of sin and His Satanic Majesty, he loaded with the whole blame for the offensive odor and called it bromine.

The other, which was just as abominable to smell and as poisonous to breathe, got off easy on account of its lighter color and had no worse epitaph wished on it than the rather musical and picturesque name of chlorine, which in Greek merely means yellow, or yellowish green.

Neither of these "spirits from the vasty deep" needs further introduction to a modern audience other than to say that from the magic combinations of the dark sister with silver, platinum and other metals have come most of the triumphs of photography, "bromide" prints; the well known nerve sedative, bromide of potassium; and Mr. Gelett Burgess's famous epithet, "Don't be a bromide."

The 'Chlo' Family

While from the light green gas have come chloride of lime, chloroform, chloral, chlorodyne, chlorotone, hydrochloric acid, in fact, almost everything with "chlo" in its name—except, chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of the vegetable

world, which derives its name from the same Greek root.

For some time after their discovery the services of both these Sea Keelpies went more or less a-begging, they were so irritating and poisonous in pure form that there appeared no useful work to which they could be put.

A few attempts were made to utilize them as disinfectants and insect killers and vermin destroyers in houses and ships and warehouses, but their choking and offensive fumes were so disagreeable and clung about buildings or fabrics so long afterward that they never won much practical favor. In fact, as pure gases they remained a little more than abstract facts of science, chemical curiosities.

But one shameful day a cold-blooded scientific war began to be planned, and casting about in the infernos of the laboratory for some new way of murdering men wholesale these two gases were stumbled upon. They were nearly ideal for the purpose, so fiercely torturing and choking as to disable an enemy almost at the first whiff and so deadly poisonous as to almost insure his death afterward in lingering agony.

But what is even more important from the point of view of economic butchery and wholesale slaughter, they were extremely cheap and accessible, as they could be made out of either sea water or common salt.

The principal element in the now world-famous Poison Gas of the trenches is chlorine, because this gas is present in and can be extracted from sea water in large amounts or made directly from common salt (chloride of sodium.)

But as the darker gas, bromine, is even more irritating and poisonous, though more expensive and scarcer, it has apparently been combined with the chlorine in some instances, so far as questions of expense will admit. This is what is believed to have given to the fumes of the Poison Gas the deep orange-yellow color described by many observers, as chlorine alone is of a light greenish-yellow, scarcely darker and not much denser than wood smoke. But as the precise composition of this devil's brew is kept a military secret, it is not possible to say exactly what combination of these two or of other poisonous gases it consists of.

Questions Answered

Fall of Quebec

W. H. R.—You are far awide of the mark. Quebec was taken by General Wolfe in 1759, thirty years before the establishment of the Government of the Constitution. But American colonists helped England do the job. It was not until 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, that the French possessions

on the North American Continent passed over to England.

The Cosmos

M. E. F.—You are right in your contention that the great Humboldt began his celebrated work known as the "Cosmos" after he had reached his seventy-fifth year. Humboldt was born in 1769, and began writing the "Cosmos" in 1845, when he was seventy-six years old.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rates: 27.50	
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	
Bar Silver	1914
Copper Cash	6.71
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11%—Tls.	6.71
Selling @ 72—Mex.	9.32
Peking Bar	345
Native Interest	05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32.15
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.81
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	477
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-11%
London	Demand 2-11%
India	T.T. 222%
Paris	T.T. 420%
Paris	Demand 420%
New York	T.T. 70%
New York	Demand 70%
Hongkong	T.T. 72%
Japan	T.T. 70%
Batavia	T.T. 168%

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-01%
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-01%
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-13%
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-13%
Paris	4 m-s. 444
New York	4 m-s. 73%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc.	4.41
" 1-Mark.	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.48
" 1-Rupia.	2.34
" 1-Roules.	2.29
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.475	
On Peking, Demand, 105	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 116%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —	

April 27, 1916

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.00	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.20	
Bukits Tls. 6.25	
Chemors United X.D. Tls. 2.15	
Consolidated Tls. 4.10	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00	
Kroewocks Tls. 20.00	
Shai Malay (ord.) Tls. 7.25	
Cathays Tr. (ord.) Tls. 2.00	
Semambu Tls. 1.30	
Anglo Javans Tls. 11.50	
Pengkalen Tls. 12.00	
Dominiens Tls. 12.00	

Direct Business Reported

Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.00	
Shai Lands Tls. 99.00	
Consolidated Tls. 4.15	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Dominiens E.X.D. Tls. 18.75 May	
Kotas Tls. 12.00 cash	
Consolidated Tls. 4.25 cash	
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash	
Chengs Tls. 4.00 cash	
Butes Tls. 1.70 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 12.00 cash	
Talpins E.X.D. Tls. 3.00 cash	
Pahangs Tls. 2.15 cash	

Direct

Langkats Tls. 29.00 June	
S. M. C. 1916 6% Debs.	
Tls. 100.00 cash	
Semambus Tls. 1.30 cash	
Zhangbes Tls. 6.75 cash	
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash	

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Consolidated Rubber Pays 28 Per Cent

Mr. R. H. Parker presided at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd., held at the offices of the China Realty Co., yesterday, when a final dividend of 28 per cent was declared. The other directors present were Messrs. F. Ellis, A. J. Israel, E. T. Byrne and F. H. Crossley, with Mr. F. W. Sutterlie, jun. (secretary).

The Chairman said: The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read. Referring to the accounts, there is very little, I presume, that will require explanation. You will notice that 6,470 debentures, amounting to Tls. 4,852.50, are still unconverted. These are mostly in the hands of enemy subjects and cannot be converted until after the present war.

Sundry creditors at estates, represents wages and bills outstanding at December 31, 1915, at the estates, while sundry creditors at Shanghai represents part of general managers' remuneration and auditors' fees. The other items are all self-explanatory.

Profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Tls. 116,691.42, to which must be added Tls. 29,115.92 profit carried forward from last year, making a total of Tls. 145,807.34. From this amount must be deducted Tls. 23,188.73, being the interim dividend of 10% paid on July 26 last. This leaves a total available balance of Tls. 122,618.61, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:

To pay a final dividend of 28%, or 21 Tael cents per share, which will absorb Tls. 77,391.30, leaving a balance of Tls. 45,227.31. As practically all this balance is represented in the estates, your directors propose to write off estate development account Tals. 23,187.31 and to carry forward Tls. 22,000.

Estate development account has been debited with 57% of the general charges, depreciation, etc. and 43% placed against working account. As the average number of trees tapped during the year was 90,065 out of a total of 234,886, it will be seen that the working account has been charged with a liberal proportion.

A new factory and smoke-house were erected on Sitawan estate during the year, the increased output making this necessary. Two new bungalows and a new coolie line were also erected.

The machinery which was ordered several months ago has not arrived, the delay being on account of the war. We hope, however, to hear any day it has arrived.

The "all-in" cost of 11½d. per pound includes the proportion of forwarding, packing and selling charges, Shanghai expenses, debenture interest, auditors' and trustees' fees, agents' commission and interest and exchange.

Your directors have ordered a survey of the whole property, which we hope to have done at an early date. The estates are in first-class condition and excellent progress has been made during the year. Messrs. Milne and Stevens write, under date of January 15, regarding Sitawan estates:

"The estate has improved wonderfully during the year and, as regards growth, appearance and condition, it is most satisfactory. Owing to the extraordinary good growth of the rubber trees, a much larger number came into bearing during the year than was anticipated and our most sanguine expectations as to yield were more than realized. The year closed with the property in perfect order, the trees the picture of health and vigor and the future prospects excellent. The health has been good, practically no trouble with pests and other disease, the labor force is ample and contented."

We are now planting 100 acres on Sitawan estate and 19 acres on Alexandria and Sungai Nebong estates. We have 640 acres on Alexandria and Sungai Nebong estates that have not been planted, and under the County Enactment, this acreage will either have to be planted up or surrendered to the Government. Your directors are deciding upon a planting program to extend over three years, in order to hold this land, as it is considered to be some of the best land in the district and your directors consider it would be a great mistake to lose it.

415 acres of the Dindings land, which was not considered good for rubber planting, have been sold for \$4,624, which amount will come into this year's accounts. We have 1,580 acres planted and 119 acres in course of being planted.

Mr. Simm, the manager of Sitawan estates, has done excellent work and your directors wish to express their appreciation of his services. It is largely due to his untiring efforts that the estate is in its present condition. Mr. Carmichael, the new manager of Alexandria and Sungai Nebong estates, has also done excellent work during the time he has been with us.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but, if there are any questions to be asked, I will answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Byrne, that the accounts be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Ellis and seconded by Mr. Crossley, that the directors be authorized to pay a final dividend of 28%, equal to Tael cents 21 per share.

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Israel, that the appointment of Mr. E. T. Byrne and Mr. F. H. Crossley be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Ellis and seconded by Mr. Crossley, that the directors' fees be Tls. 3,000.

Proposed by Mr. Israel and seconded by Mr. Ellis, that the appointment of Mr. E. T. Byrne and Mr. F. H. Crossley be confirmed.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
6	8.30	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
9	P.M.	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	10.00	New York	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	10.00	Seattle	Indawadi	Br.	B. & S.
20	P.M.	Vancouver	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	1.00	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
21	1.00	Seattle	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 1	noon	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	P.M.	San Francisco	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	noon	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	Vancouver	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 28	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
29	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Portbos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
29	8.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 2	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
2	10.30	Moji, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 1	9.30	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tenzer	Br.	B. & S.
3	10.30	London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	A.M.	London via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
8	10.00	Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	P.M.	Marseilles	Portbos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
12	D.L.	London via Ports	Glenfleur	Br.	Glen Line
21	0.30	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	0.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
15	9.30	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	10.00	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	Cle M. M.
28	A.M.	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	10.00	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
29	9.30	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cle M. M.
11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cle M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 28	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
28	4.00	Amoy, Swatow	Toonan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	D.L.	Swatow, Wuhu	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	10.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
4	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 28	8.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	3.00	Vladivostok	Changking	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Antung	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Tientsin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
29	10.00	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
29	noon	Tsingtao	Hsiao maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May 2	10.30	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	3.00	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
2	noon	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	10.00	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
May 1	M.N.	do	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	N. Y. K.
3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Wachang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 27	Ningpo	Kiangkwan	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 27	Dainy	Joshin maru	932	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Apr 27	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 27	Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
Apr 27	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 27	Japan	Yawata maru	2109	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 27	Amoy	Sakaki maru	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Haeen	839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Tuckwo	2356	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Tehhsing	988	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N.S.C.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
27	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	Foochow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
27	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Mike	Fujian maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
27	Tientsin, Dainy	Koboku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Kobe	Takeno maru	659	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
27	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
27	Chinwangtao	Hewa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.
27	London	Nelusa	4290	Br.	B. & S.
27	Dairen	Daisetsuan maru	245	Jap.	M. B. K.
27	Hankow	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	Satoh S.
27	Ningpo	Kiangkwan	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Kuwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	Amoy, Swatow	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	Chefoo, Newchwang	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	** Am Cru.	9215	20	500	Day
**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.								
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.								
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decadee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 29, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, May 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2709	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Apr 6	Amoy	1156	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8968	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2051	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 22	Vladivostok	George W. Fenwick	1138	Am.	L. Everett	9 p.
Apr 25	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	9 p.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.	H. Y. P. W.
Apr 24	Amoy	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
Apr 25	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 26	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.
July 30	Hankow	Melle	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.
Mar 29	Hankow	Melloo	468	Am.	S. O. C. W.	10 p.
Apr 22	Japan	Nanking maru	1285	Jap.	A. K. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 25	Hongkong	Ningchow	6886	Br.	B. & S.	H. W. Y. K.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Oanfa	5810	Br.	B. & S.	H. W. Y. K.
Apr 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Apr 28	Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 26	Vladivostok	Penns	1946	Rus.	K. V. F.	9 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co.	K. N. D. W.
Feb 14	Dainy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Moller & Co.	Y. T. P. D.
Apr 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	595	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.
Apr 24	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 25	Swatow	Singan	1048	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 22	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L. P. D. W.
Apr 24	Hongkong	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
Apr 24	Hankow	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 25	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L. P. D. W.
Apr 26	Tientsin	Tungchow	1283	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	C. N. C. W.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaeiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mails of March 19 may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at 6 a.m., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) at 7 a.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur left Kobe on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The American and Hawaiian s.s. Floridian left San Francisco for Shanghai via Japan ports on the 20th instant, and is expected to arrive here about May 20.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday morning.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuoka Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co's buoy tomorrow at noon.

The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B.C. and Seattle on Monday, May 1.

The English mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Novara on March 20, arrived at Marseilles per P. and O. s.s. Malwa on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Taisun left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their Sale room
134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON
To-day, the 28th inst.,
at 10 a.m.
Superior Household
Furniture and Effects
Tapestry covered Drawing room
Suites, Bed room Suites, Dining room
Suites, Bevelled Edged mirror Side-
board, wardrobes, Roll top desks,
Writing desks, Office files, Office
chairs, Book cases, Gramophones and
Records, Easy chairs, Teapots, Rain
coats, Jardinieres, and a lot of Sun-
dries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

NAVAL CLUB RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

9408

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL

IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
12, Jinkoo Road. Tel. 3449.

Unfurnished Rooms

with Bathrooms attached.

To Let

at

17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A Kiukiang Road.

Business and Official Notices



Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Third Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May,
1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
26th April to the 3rd May, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

9478

I HAVE THIS DAY establish-
ed myself as a share and
general broker on the Shanghai
Stock Exchange.

R. A. CURRY

TELEPHONE 450

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

9522

Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz

Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz

Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

1188, Szechuen Road,

**The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,**

No. 4 Canton Road

WEST 1234

Honigsberg's

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that our
Godowns No. 3 and 4 of the
Ningpo Shaoxing S. N. Co., Ltd's
Wharf at the Chinese Bund,
Nantao, have unfortunately been
burnt by fire on the 24th inst. Will
those who have stored cargoes in
the above mentioned Godowns
please send their B-L or D-O to
our Godowns for the purpose of
checking over the same.

9535

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting
from an American tailor. I am
recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

9724

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkoo Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,

Industrial Chemicals and

Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,

Stearin, Phosphorus,

Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,

Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9555

In the United States Court for China

ESTATE OF QUINTIN IGNACIO
DECEASED

Pursuant to an order of said
Court notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against
Quintin Ignacio, Esquire, late of
Shanghai, China, to present the
same with vouchers to the under-
signed Administrator of his estate,
Clerk of the U. S. Court for China,
at Shanghai, on or before October
twenty-first, 1916; and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Administrator.

EARL B. ROSE,

Administrator.

Shanghai, China, April 21st, 1916.

9489

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.**

2A, JINKOO ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.

Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing
office with additional ma-
chinery. The public are requested
to note that we have no other
branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.

E. SHING & CO.

9534

NOTICE

M. R. B. C. Wan has joined **E.
Shing** as a partner and
henceforth the firm will be known
as **E. Shing & Co.**

E. SHING.

NOTICE

THE undersigned became a
partner in the firm of **E.
Shing & Co.** as from the 1st inst.

B. C. WAN

9534

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

On Saturday, 29th April

A Special Dance

will be given after the performance

in honour of the

Bandman Opera Co.

Usual Saturday Dance

at 9.30 p.m.

Supper will be served between

midnight and 1 a.m.

9539

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co.

Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Share-
holders of this Company will be
held at the Head Office, No. 38,
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Mon-
day, the 1st day of May, 1916, at
4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors and
Statements of Accounts for the
year ended 31st January, 1916, and
transacting other ordinary business
of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 23rd
of April to the 1st May both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9487

**5 1/2% Russian Internal Short
Termed Loan of 1916**

FOR

Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan
will be opened in Russia from the
28th of March till the 5th of May
inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of
Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on
the 1st February, 1926, Russian
style, without option for the Russian
Government to convert it at an
earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia
half yearly, on the 1st of February
and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan
runs from the 1st-14th of February,
it must be taken into consideration
when subscribing and added to the
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in
Shanghai and its Branches in China
and Japan are ready to accept
applications for the above named
Loan.

Special favourable rates will be
quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to
Petrograd free of telegraphic
charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give
every facility to subscribers in the
shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,

Manager.

9139

Classified Advertisements

8 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482

TO LET, comfortable attic of 3
rooms and bathroom and one large
sitting-room, Range Road, \$40.
Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9553-M-4

TO LET, first of May, two furn-
ished rooms with bathroom and
balcony, facing Quinsan Gardens.
Please apply to Box 158, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9536-M-3

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let
in private flat (British), large com-
fortable well-furnished south room,
bathroom attached, enamelled bath,
geyser and shower. Elevator.
Quiet and cool. Suit one or two
bachelors. Reasonable terms. Apply
to Box 155, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9529-M-8

TO LET, in private English
home, furnished bedroom with
bathroom, with or without board,
near Race Course. Apply to Box
156, THE CHINA PRESS.

9531-A-29

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS, correspondence and
translations from English or Ger-
man into Russian. Apply to Box
152, THE CHINA PRESS.

9526-M-3

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a new governess-cart
with harness complete and small
pony. Tls. 200. Apply to Box
159, THE CHINA PRESS.

9537-A-30

FOR SALE: 4-cylinder Limousine
Studebaker. First-class running
order. Body, 1916 model. Apply
to Box 140, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9500-A-28

**Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Besch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat**

Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Offices
of the Company, Tandjong Poors,
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10
a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1916.

8839 8872

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses in Broad
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to
Yangtzepoo Road.

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' room,
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1916.
Apply at No. 75, Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9448-A-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (British subject)
with experience in general office
work, wants position. Can start at
once. Please address Box 151,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9524-A-2

PHYSICIAN, with good qualifi-
cations and references, desires tem-
porary or permanent position, or
would relieve practitioner desiring
a vacation. Apply to Box 154,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9529-A-3

WANTED by a Chinese, position
as clerk or interpreter. Has
several years' experience in law
office. First-class references. Mod-
erate salary. Apply to Box 153,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9493-A-2

AN American, with college train-
ing and business experience,
who speaks the Shanghai dialect,
open to employment at a good
salary. Apply to Box 126, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9531-A-1

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young girl, Portu-
guese or Eurasian, for a retail
store Hongkew district. One with
knowledge of French preferred.
Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

9513-A-3

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

9471

MOTOR?
WEST 1090?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

'Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.**